TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 35.

PEACE PARLEY IN SHOPMEN'S STRIKE FAILS

Negotiations Abandoned When Shop Workers Reject Final Proposals of Railroad Executives.

Failing in their efforts to bring about separate agreements with a group of individual railroads, chiefs of the five train service brotherhoods last week abandoned their attempts to end the nation-wide shopmen's strike by mediation.

All peace negotiations being broken off, the shop crafts' national strike committee sent telegrams to the leaders of the 400,000 striking shopmen throughout the country urging them to renew the fight with increased vigor.

Railway executives also announced that efforts would be doubled at once to replace the shopmen and "break" the strike.

Unions Refuse Last Proposal.

The break between the union leaders and the committee representing a group of 26 railroad systems desirable separate peace came after the shopmen's representatives rejected a proposal involving surrender of the seniority question.

While willing to reinstate strikers with pension privileges unimpaired, the executives said they could not grant full seniority, or do anything which "would in any way affect or prejudice the rights or privileges of others who did not participate in the strike."

The roads set forth that if any unsettled disputes developed which could not be adjusted by direct conference they were willing to submit these points to a commission of 10, comprising five chiefs of the brotherhoods and five executives, for final decision.

The shop crafts leaders in their reply to the executives, said that to accept the proposition of the minority of railroads would destroy the effectiveness of the strike and that they would consider it a desertion of the other men.

Seniority Caused Crisis.

Pointing out that the proposal carried no guarantee of restoration of seniority rights, they said it was regretted that they would be compelled to report to the rank and file the failure of the peace efforts "because of the arbitrary position taken by the carriers."

It took the mediators less than two hours in conference with the executives to determine that it would be futile to continue the negotiations. They had presented the reply of the shopmen rejecting the railroads' peace proposal, and when told that the executives would not make further concessions, withdrew shortly before noon from the meeting in the Yale club.

Mediators Throw Up Sponge.

Following the collapse of the negotiations, the brotherhood chiefs notified B. M. Jewell, national strike leader, and the railroad executives that "we consider further efforts futile and with much regret announce that we have nothing more to suggest."

Before departing for national strike headquarters in Chicago, Mr. Jewel said he believed the executives who had lingered for the parley on individual settlements after the main conference with 148 railroad heads failed soon would be enabled to bring home "to their hard-shelled colleagues the railroad situation in its grim reality."

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, a leader for separate settlement, expressed regret at the failure of the negotiations and paid a tribute to the efforts of the brotherhood mediators.

Mr. Willard's statement revealed that 26 railroad systems were interested in the conference, including the New York Central lines, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, El Paso & Southwestern, Hocking Valley, Trinity & Brazos Valley, Winston - Salem Southbound and the Virginian.

AUSTRALIAN FLAG SMUT WORRIES ILL. GROWERS

Officials of the Illinois department of agriculture echo the fears of Washington experts that Australian flag smut, the wheat disease which appeared in southern Illinois three years ago, may spread to other wheat regions. The situation is further complicated, officials say, by a temporary lack of funds which will make it impossible for the state to order and supervise seed selection and treatment.

Collins Is Last of Dead Leaders

Michael Collins is the last of a long line of outstanding figures in the Irish troubles to meet sudden death. The most prominent of these victims were:

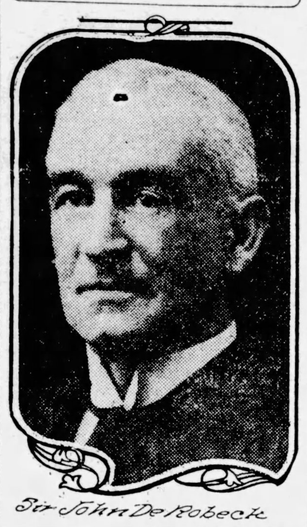
Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, former chief of the British imperial general staff, who was assassinated by two Irishmen because of his military assistance to Ulster province.

Harry Boland, former secretary to Eammon DeValera, who was mortally wounded while trying to avoid arrest by Free State troops north of Dublin.

Charles Burgess, who died of wounds received in the battle of Dublin. He was one of the chief aids of "Rory" O'Connor, former commander in chief of the irregulars.

Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, died suddenly in a Dublin hospital from heart failure.

Commands Fleet



Sir John De Robeck

—Wide World Photo.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN DE ROBECK, one of England's ablest naval men, has been appointed to the command of the British fleet in North Atlantic waters, succeeding Sir Charles Madden.

EUROPE'S WHEAT ACREAGE SMALL

Huge Shortage Predicted by Government Agent in Berlin.

Europe will have to import 582,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, or 37,000,000 bushels more than last year, the commerce department has been advised by Alfred P. Dennis, its special representative in Berlin.

Exclusive of Russia, this year's European wheat crop is estimated, at 1,057,000,000 bushels. The total represents a decline of 156,800,000 bushels as compared with last year's yield.

This falling off in yield was accounted for by a reduction of 1,500,000 acres in the area sown in Europe by unfavorable growing conditions in the Winter and early Spring, and, in the case of Germany and Austria by the lack of fertilizers. The bulk of the decline was accounted for in the losses in three countries as follows:

France 48,000,000 bushels, Italy 33,500,000 bushels and Germany 22,500,000 bushels.

The percentage of loss in the minor producing countries was as follows:

Sweden 40 per cent, Switzerland 35 per cent, Holland 25 percent, Austria 20 per cent, Hungary 20 per cent and Spain 16 per cent.

Production in Great Britain shows a decrease of nine per cent, indicating a reduction in home grown milling wheat of 10,000,000 bushels compared to last year.

The only important gains in wheat production over last year are in Rumania and Poland, where the yields are estimated at 12,750,000 bushels and 9,000,000, respectively.

Physicians of U. S. to Aid Porto Rico

As a result of interest of the Porto Rico chapter of the Red Cross and an appeal from Governor Reily, the United States public health service has agreed to send Dr. F. C. Smith of the tuberculosis section to the island to make a preliminary survey of the extent of the disease.

Work of the Red Cross during the last year revealed that there is a great deal of tuberculosis throughout the island and in the annual report it was stated:

"There are no clinics, especially for diagnosis or treatment of this disease, and only about 125 hospital beds available on the island. We often have found as many as 10 individuals living in a room with an active case of tuberculosis."

President to Get Magna Charta Copy

President Harding is to receive a beautifully framed copy of Magna Charta from the Magna Charta Day association, it was announced by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, founder and secretary of the association.

The copy, which will be 22 by 30 inches, will show the seals of the barons who participated in the signing of the document, and it will be in colors.

A small brass plate outlining the presentation to the President as the honorary president of the Magna Charta Day association, is attached to the frame.

A copy of the Magna Charta also will be presented to Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, in recognotion of his act as the first governor to issue a proclamation of his observance of Magna Charta Day.

EXCELSIOR PADS PROTECT SHIPMENTS OF EGGS

Anxious to have fewer eggs break on their hands while in transit, officials of the American Railway association have asked the aid of the agricultural extension service at Ohio State university in getting before the farmers the advantages of packing eggs with excelsior pads.

A. L. Green, specialist in freight claim prevention for this organization, writing to H. C. Ramsower, state extension director, quotes 34 different shippers who state they have reduced their losses around 50 per cent by using six excelsior pads to a package of eggs.

Swordfish Breaks Nose Against Ship

A gallant swordfish, more valorous than discreet, stuck his nose into a tough proposition, bent it, and then broke it off (the proboscis).

The fish, of which species few are seen in waters near New York, attacked the steam trawler Ellis II, says Captain Tuthill. With great rage he smote the hull of the trawler.

Captain Tuthill brought the fish's nose home in one hand and the rest of him in the other.

There have been cases where sword fish have sunk light, thin bottomed craft, but neither adjective applies to the Ellis II.

Farm Women Have Training School

What is said to be the first training camp for farm women in the United States is in progress at Jackson Mills, W. Va. Eighty-five women from 18 counties are registered.

Among the instructors are Mrs. Izetta Jewell Brown, Kingwood, W. Va., recent candidate for Democratic senatorial nomination; Mrs. Rose Morgan, wife of O. S. Morgan, dean of agriculture of Columbia University, and Miss Fannie Ford of the department of agriculture of Iowa State University.

"Flivver of Air" Being Constructed

What may some day be the "flivver of the air"—the smallest airplane in the United States—is under construction in Kansas City and is expected to be launched within 30 days.

The "baby biplane" is being built by C. C. Melton and V. E. Ferguson in a shop in East Fifteenth street.

It will weigh 475 pounds. It will seat one passenger and will cost about $500. It will be 30 horsepower, a reconstructed Ford engine furnishing the power. It will have a speed of 70 miles an hour.

Engineless Plane Sets New Record

A new record for sustained flight in a motorless airplane was set last week by Herr Hentzen, student-flyer of the Hanover technical school, when he remained in the air more than three hours.

Hentzen startled the world of aviation recently by remaining in the air two hours and 10 seconds, breaking all records by a big margin.

Blind Ex-Chaplain of House Is Dead

Dr. Henry N. Couden, 79, blind chaplain of the house of representatives for 25 years until February 28, 1921 died August 22 in his residence in Fort Myer, Va. Dr. Couden was born in Indiana and was educated in the state school for the blind in Columbus, O. He became a chaplain of the house in 1895, during Cleveland's administration.

Cyclist, Aged 76, Rides 1,000 Miles

N. J. Waterbury, 76, farmer, living near Lancaster, O., recently completed a 1,000-mile bicycle trip to St. Louis, Chicago and return. On the trip, he said, he averaged 100 miles a day. Forty years ago Waterbury held a number of bicycle track racing records. He is a vegetarian.

Spanish War Vets Elect Commander

Antonio O. Entenza of Detroit, Mich., was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans at their 24th annual reunion and encampments in Los Angeles. The 1923 convention was awarded to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dog Hero Saves Child and Dies

"Moate," a pet collie, in death is being hailed as a hero.

Spying a big centipede on the shoulder of 4-year-old Otto B. Thum Jr. while he played beneath a tree on a picnic ground in Pueblo, Colo., the dog shot out his paw, knocking the centipede from the child.

The child was unhurt, but despite the efforts of physicians "Moate" soon became paralyzed as the result of poisoning and died.

Final Arbiter

Justice Wm. R. Day

—Central News Photo Service

JUSTICE WILLIAM R. DAY of the U. S. supreme court will act as final arbiter in all disputes arising out of the settlement of war claims between the United States and Germany. In case the claim commission disagrees Justice Day will have the final word.

HESSIAN FLY IS EXPENSIVE PEST

Causes Annual Damage of $50,000,000 to Winter Wheat Crop in U. S.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Hessian fly does an average annual damage of $50,000,000 to the Winter wheat crop in this country. Injury amounting to twice that amount has occurred in a single year. Any insect which creates such havoc is bound to receive attention since he must be conquered if he himself is not to conquer.

Practically all of the experiment stations which have studied the habits of the Hessian fly have arrived at the same conclusion regarding him. In order to hurt the crop, the adult fly, emerging in late August and September must find the leaves of the young wheat plant upon which it can lay its eggs. Thus the experiment stations have determined approximately the dates in each state when the flies will be gone, and if seeding is delayed until that time most of the damage will be avoided.

The stations have also found that from two to three hundred pounds per acre of a high analysis complete fertilizer applied at seeding will push the crop ahead so that it will go into the Winter months in about as good condition to withstand Winter killing as a crop sown several weeks earlier.

Bathing Girls at Voliva's Beaches Must Hide Beauty

The earth is flat and bathing beaches are "hell holes" leading all the way to Satan's dark dominions.

So says Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer extraordinary in his latest official edict.

Men and women, declared the edict, must bathe 500 feet apart, the father taking his male offsprings and the mother the female.

Furthermore, an eagle-eyed officer has been appointed to patrol the beaches and to see that the women wear stockings and bathing skirts.

"Only the arms of females shall be bare to the elbow," reads the latest ordinance. "And the dress of any female above the age of 12 cut or fitted in a style or manner to show or expose the neck and shoulders of the wearer lower than the juncture or pit of the neck with the clavical or collar bones, or on the shoulders a greater distance than a third part of the neck to the tip of the shoulders, if worn in public shall be deemed immodest, indecent and suggestive of low and vicious morals, and tending to debauch innocence and purity and degrade the best interests of society."

RAIL LEADERS AND MEN SEEK NEW WAY OUT

Federal Control of Roads to Follow Failure to Provide Good Service to Country.

With the peace efforts launched by the Big Five brotherhoods definitely abndoned, rail executives and shop crafts leaders have realigned their forces for a finish fight, in which both sides predicted early victory.

"We are going home to start the real fight, whether it lasts three weeks or three months," declared W. F. Ryan, president of the Carmen's National brotherhood, as he prepared to leave for Kansas City to direct activities of his branch of the shop crafts. "Our organizations have plenty of funds to conduct a long fight. And our men are willing to make sacrifices needed for a decisive victory," he concluded.

B. M. Jewell, head of the strike organization of crafts, was equally positive of the outcome of the battle, which he said the railroads left as the only course for the unions to pursue. Before starting for Chicago to pick up the reins of strike leadership where he dropped them when recent peace parleys began he issued a statement to his men in which he said:

Have Gone Full Limit.

"We have gone the full limit in the interest of peace. If we must fight we will show we know how. Now that the issue again is clearly defined and false hopes of an early peace dissipated the fight must be renewed with increased vigor and every man must do his full part to bring it to an early and successful conclusion."

"Gentlemen," he concluded, "what will be your answer to the challenge?"

The attitude of brotherhood chiefs, whose tireless efforts to promote peaceful settlement proved so futile when negotiations collapsed was expressed by T. C. Cassen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

"We are not so sorry for the strikers," said he, "as we are for the American public. They are going to be sufferers—more and more as the strike is prolonged."

"Break Within Week."

In rail employers' circles news of the disruption of peace parleys was given a varied reception. Officials of roads which were not party to the negotiations having joined the majority, which declined to resume discussions with the brotherhoods after last Wednesday's meeting of the Association of Railway Executives were frankly saying: "I told you so."

The minority — representing 77 roads with 85,000 miles of track and including such powerful systems as the Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Erie, New York Central and Seaboard Air Lines — expresed regret at the sudden termination of efforts to compromise, but expressed no doubt as to the outcome.

"We will break the strike within a week," was their general prediction.

Only as a last resort to relieve, if possible, a desperate situation, have President Harding and leaders of congress decided to seek legislation authorizing government seizure and operation of anthracite coal mines.

Unless anthracite operators and miners agree congress almost certainly will pass Senator Cummins' resolution giving the President full legal authority.

Even if full production were resumed at once, however, there still would be a serious anthracite shortage.

Aside from the constitutional question of commandeering private property there are serious objections to the seizure program. Most serious is the objection that, after taking over the mines, the government would still be confronted with the necessity of making terms with the striking miners.

The strikers might still refuse to return to work except at their own terms. In that event the government would be up against the alternative of surrendering to the union demands or else asking congress to enact additional legislation authorizing it to draft miners, as soldiers were drafted during the war.

LEGION GETTING READY FOR NEW ORLEANS MEET

President Harding Tentatively Accepts Bid to National Convention; Many Notables to Take Part.

"The Crescent City" is preparing to entertain the largest gathering in its history when 150,000 members of the American Legion and other visitors come to the legion's national convention here Oct. 16 to 20.

With the tentative acceptance of the convention invitation by President Harding and General Pershing and the definite acceptance of Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine corps; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, the meeting will assume national importance. Convention officials also expect to entertain a famous marshal of France and other World war notables. Prominent among distinguished guests will be 25 wearers of the congressional medal of honor, the highest award for bravery made by the United States.

President Harding has written that he will come to New Orleans if pressure of public affairs does not interfere and a similar message has been received from General Pershing.

Sessions in Morning.

The convention committee has prepared an elaborate program of entertainment. Sessions will be held only in the mornings, enabling delegates and visitors to participate in the festivities the remainder of the day.

The first American Legion national Olympic meet will be held at the convention. Legion athletes from every state will compete for national championships in track and field events, aquatic sports, amateur boxing and wrestling, golf and tennis. There will be a national marksmanship contest and a tournament of professional boxers. A decision bout between Bob Martin, who won the heavyweight championship at the tournament staged by A. E. F. fighters after the armistice, and Captain Roper, heavyweight champion of service men who remained in America will be one of the features of the boxing card. The bantamweight championship will be settled when Johnny Buff and Pal Moore meet in the convention ring.

Ranking with the athletic meet will be a naval show in the port of New Orleans and on Lake Ponchartrain, Dreadnaughts, cruisers, submarines and sub-chasers from all the great naval powers are to be on exhibition. There will be a flotilla of yachts and small pleasure craft on Lake Ponchartrain. The navy will send a number of seaplanes from Pensacola, Fla., to fly over the business district dropping flares and lights in imitation of bombing raids by the Germans.

Carnival Is Planned.

Memories of days in France will be revived by a number of New Orleans societies, which will combine in presentation of a French carnival night. Stores will be labeled with French signs and the picturesque garb of Brittany, Normandy and other French provinces will be seen. Downtown streets will be illuminated by 28,000 electric bulbs and will be decorated with flags of allied powers, state seals and legion banners and emblems. Fifty thousand marchers and 100 bands are expected to participate in the parade. Colonel Guy Maloney, superintendent of police has announced 1,000 uniformed legionnaires will assist his force.

A special rate of $1.50 a day without bath and $2.50 a day with bath has been granted by hotels. Pullman cities, equipped with the conveniences of a modern hotel, will be established by three large railroads to house approximately 14,000. The housing committee is considering the creation of a tent city and placing of cots in halls and business properties. Thousands of visitors will be entertained in New Orleans homes.

British Treasury Chief

Sir Robert Horne

—Wide World Photo.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR ROBERT HORNE heads the British funding commission that will discuss the funding of the British debt to the United States in Washington.

DUBLIN MOURNS COLLINS DEATH

War Against De Valera Is Intensified by Assassination of Free Stater.

An intensified campaign against Eammon DeValera's Republican irregulars has been planned as a result of the assassination from ambush of Michael Colins, commander-in-chief of the Free State army, by rebels near Bandon, County Cork.

Richard Mulcahy, minister of defence in the Irish provisional government and former chief of staff in the Irish Republican army, will succeed Collins as commander in chief.

Mulcahy has issued an order to the Free State troops, exhorting them to stand firm. The order reads:

"Soldiers of the Free State: Stand calmly at your posts. Do not let any cruel act of reprisal blemish your honor. You are the inheritors of the bright strength and gay bravery of Michael Collins and your sorrow will strengthen you to serve Ireland."

The cabinet was summoned to consider the situation. At the same time official announcement was made that the death of Collins necessitates a meeting of the new Dail Eireann soon.

Killing of Collins—the idol of the Free State and, with Arthur Griffith, the chief supporter of the Anglo-Irish treaty and the Irish constitution—has intensified the popular bitterness against DeValera and Erskine Childers, his chief aid. Demands were made that both be arrested at once.

It was reported that DeValera is considering an appeal to the irregulars to abandon their warfare against the Free State.

Collins evidently was on his way towards Dublin from the southwestern front when he was shot to death in his motor car by men hidden alongside the road.

All of Dublin is in mourning.

To Link Americas by Radio System

Linking of the Americas by radio through five radio stations, two of which will be erected in the United States and three in Central America, each with a sending radio of 2,000 miles, was announced by the Radio Corporation of America, which reported that orders for the stations had been placed by the United Fruit Co., and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.

Terminals in the United States of this system will be at New Orleans, where the present station of the tropical radio telegraph is to be enlarged, and at a new station which the same company will erect near Miami, Fla.

China's Great Wall Is Crumbling Away

Recent visitors to the great wall of China, which is accessible at Nankow, 40 miles from Peking, describe it as slowly crumbling. Many of the turrets which command salient points are in ruins and tourists wrench blocks from the superstructure to throw into the valleys below. Yet, it is maintained the great structure, extending from Shanhaikuan, on the sea, almost to the borders of Tibet, has many centuries to live, although no efforts are made to preserve it.

Construction of the wall was begun 200 B. C. by Emperor Chih Huang Ti, a contemporary of Hannibal, who conceived this barrier to keep out the Tartars. At one time 700,000 prisoners were engaged in the work. The main part of the wall was not undertaken until the seventh century, when, it is said, 1,000,000 workers were employed.

OHIO WOOL PRODUCERS LEAD IN MARKETING

"Indications at the present time lead to the belief that wool producers of Ohio will market cooperatively as much wool as all of the other state co-operative pools in the United States," said Mark J. Smith, wool specialist of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation.

Mr. Smith's statement is based on the receipt at the wool warehouse at Columbus of more than two and a half million pounds of this season's clip up to July 10. A small amount of Indiana and West Virginia wool also is being handled by the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Sales Agency.

GET OUT COAL, HARDING ORDER TO RAILROADS

Food to Be Carried First, Then Fuel, President Says in Message to Systems.

"Move coal. Food first and then coal; but move coal."

Virtually this message went out to railroads of the country Monday as a result of President Harding's conference with his "strike cabinet" over the week-end on the Mayflower.

Practically the entire trip was devoted to discussion of the industrial situation between President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Fall, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, Senator Cummins of Iowa and Chairman A. D. Lasker of the shipping board.

Send Coal to Industries.

As a result of the conference, it was said, the government this week will devote all its energies to the prompt movement of coal to industries.

Steps will be taken through the interstate commerce commission, operating its priority system, to give coal priority over all other commodities except essential foodstuffs.

The decision to push proper distribution of coal may result in temporary curtailment of mail and passenger traffic, it was said. But regardless of this the President and his advisers agreed movement of coal is the most pressing need.

Legislation Not Needed.

President Harding and his advisers believe the government can expedite coal shipments without emergency legislation. The interstate commerce commission, under emergency powers already existing, can so direct rolling stock as to give fuel priority throughout the country and extension of the commission's powers is not vitally essential. The opinion was shared by the President and his advisers that the coal situation is improving daily.

Bituminous production, so vital to industry, is steadily increasing and will be nearly normal before the week is out.

In the anthracite field the view was taken the five months' strike will be settled soon. Private information at the disposal of the President and his cabinet advisers are said to indicate this almost to the point of certainty. Thus the whole problem facing the government, it was agreed, is one of distribution of coal by the railroads that have been crippled to an alarming extent by the eight weeks' strike of railway shopmen.

Engineer Shortage Felt Over Country

The demand for engineers and technical men of almost every type has increased so much within the last month that many sections of the country are experiencing difficulty in filling vacancies, says the report of the employment department of the American Association of Engineers.

Largest activity has been displayed in the building industry, with highway and municipal work progressing with added vigor. The demand for architectural and structural draftsmen and designers with building or plant experience has exceeded the supply in almost all sections.

Want High Grade Fertilizers Now

In the official bulletin of the Ohio department of agriculture B. W. Sebring, chief of the division of seeds and fertilizers, states that there has been a decided increase in the average number of units of plant food in the fertilizers sold in Ohio this year, as compared to those sold last year.

Mr. Sebring is of the opinion that since the experiment stations of the country joined hands with the National Fertilizer association last years to promote the use of high analysis fertilizers (those containing 14 per cent or more of plant food elements), considerable headway has been made. "Dollar for dollar," he says, "the high grade, high anaysis fertilizer is by far the better investment."

People Too Dumb, Solon's Alibi for Defeat at Polls

Manuel Herrick, Oklahoma's eccentric congressman, has a grievance.

He aired it recently in a personal letter to one of his colleagues, anent his defeat for renomination in the primaries a few weeks ago.

Manuel says most of his constituents did not know he was in congress, being still under the impression that Dick T. Morgan, deceased for two years, was still representing the Eighth district.

Manuel's letter from Oklahoma follows:

"Most of the voters are dumb driven voting cattle during that campaign of 17 days I met who thought that Dick T. Morgan was still the congressman and that I was trying to take his job away from him and still others who thought that Charles Swindall the man who served out the unexpired term of Dick T. Morgan of two months and 29 days was the congressman and that I was trying to take his job away from him and still others who thought that Both Me and swindall was congressman and still others who did not know who was the congressman but who had read all the lies libels and slanders and who thought that I was just as represented in the libellous articles and did not know of a single thing that I had ever done in the intrest of the people."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

EARLY THIS year Nikolai Lenine's plans and specifications for the overthrow of the American republic were made known in this country. For our republican form of government communism is seeking to substitute the dictatorship of the proletariat, or the empty stomach system now in vogue in soviet Russia.

Authentic details of the great scheme came direct. They are official. Louis Fraina, leading communist writer for the Third Internationale pamphleteered the information. Without batting an eye Fraina tells mankind that America, "the greatest imperialistic power, strives to subjugate the whole world." That is more interesting than truthful.

Here is a bit more of Fraina: "World revolution has now become transformed into a duel between bourgeois America and soviet Russia." This statement ought to hold the attention of red-white-and-blue Americans for a while. They can put it in their pipe and smoke it.

Windjamming From Headquarters

This Fraina stuff is windjamming, but it comes from headquarters. It is as harmless as a saxophone solo until it inspires a tottering mind and locates the weakest spot in some poor, lopsided brain. Then somebody is put in the position of having to dodge a bomb.

America is strong for free speech, and it will stand for free screech up to the point where it becomes essential to the health and happiness of the majority to shut off a few windpipes.

Moscow says there must be a communist party in America to foment and conduct the revolution. The American members are told to organize small groups in labor organizations. The purpose is to undermine the American Federation of Labor, to organize strikes whenever possible, irrespective of the decisions of union leaders.

It Is a Big Program.

The program is a big one. It covers a lot of territory. Aside from the demoralization of the unions the minds of farmers are to be poisoned, seeds of communism are to be sown among soldiers and patriotic negroes are to be stirred into a race war.

Upon the whole the scheme is inclined to tickle the American risibilities. The inclination is to let the heathen rage. But when rail spikes are pulled and the train plunges into the ditch the situation is no funnier than a broken neck. There are tragic possibilities when muddled minds are guided by instructions from Moscow. Burning a grain elevator or throwing a lighted match into a farmer's haystack may result in a spectacular blaze, but it doesn't appeal to the American sense of humor. For mirth-provoking purposes abandoning a passenger train beyond the reach of help doesn't compare with the Gumps.

Government Takes Notice.

Government officers have begun to feel a bit serious about communism. They arrested seventeen of Mr. Lenine's alleged friends in Bridgeman, Mich. Department of justice officials believe that Big Bill Haywod, who preferred Moscow, Russia, to Leavenworth, Kansas, is inspiring and urging his I. W. W. brethren in this country to violence.

As revealed by documents seized in the Bridgeman raid Nikolai Lenine, high priest of the Third Internationale and apostle of starvation, wants Samuel Gompers and Eugene Debs overthrown. Gompers is a good American, but heaven only knows why they pick on Debs.

The significance of these developments lies in the fact that the program of the Third Internationale is being followed as nearly as possible. If the disciples of the empty stomach could do worse they would.

Honest Workmen Suffer.

Unsettled industrial conditions have given the maggoty-minded radicals their opportunity. They can show Moscow that they are on the job doing their worst. The situation suits them. It is what they have yearned for. Prolonged unrest is tainted meat to them.

The larva of communism has found its carrion.

Result: The clean, honest American workman suffers. He is a home lover, not a home destroyer. His ambition is to help make the best government on earth a still better government. He stands squarely on his two feet as an American citizen. Communism cannot touch him individually but it will do its utmost to bring the organization to which he gives his support and in which he puts his faith into ill repute.

It is important that the government keeps after the radicals—that the public may know who is doing the nasty work, who is scabbing the devil's job.

COX TO RECEIVE SMALL WELCOME

Ex-Candidate's League of Nation's Propag anda Not Wanted.

All loaded with League of Nations propaganda former Governor James M. Cox may find no one to listen when he gets back to the United States early next month. He has been touring Europe the past two months.

Ohio Democrats, headed by Senator Atlee Pomerene and A. V. Donahey, will give him no welcome to make the League of Nations an issue in the approaching campaign.

Senator "Jim" Reed, renominated by Missouri Democrats on an anti-Wilson, anti-League of Nations platform, will not welcome him, Reed's friends predict.

Last Winter, while in Washington to attend the Tumulty dinner in his honor, and, incidentally, throw a monkey-wrench into the arms conference ratification program, Cox announced he intended to make a number of campaign speeches in Massachusetts on returning from his European trip. He wanted to help beat Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the Republican "senatorial oligarchy" which defeated ratification of the Versailles peace treaty and the League of Nations, he explained.

Not Wanted In Indiana.

But the unregenerate Democrats of the Old Bay State, led by Senator Walsh and "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston and candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination let out a roar which warned Cox he wasn't wanted. Later he was more tactfully informed that if he wanted to insure Lodge's renomination and re-election a few League of Nations speeches would do it.

Samuel M. Ralston, Democratic nominee for senator in Indiana and all Democratic nominees for congress there are reported to be ready to take measures to repulse any Cox invasion.

New York Democrats, with Tammany and William Randolph Hearst dominant influences, are more rabidly anti-Wilson and anti-league than anywhere else in the country and there's no chance of Cox being allowed to make campaign speches in the Empire state.

May Get One Audience.

It's not improbable a meeting of League advocates, entirely non-political, will be arranged in New York City, at which Cox will be given an opportunity to unburden his surcharged soul on the League subject.

The situation would be funny, Democrats say, if it weren't so pathetic. Cox, desperately struggling to rehabilitate his shattered political fortunes is vainly rummaging around in the political graveyard, they say.

TO DRINK MILK DURING RECESS

School Children Are Told How They Can Overcome Malnutrition.

When the doors of the public schools swing open next month more than 25 per cent of America's school children are expected to be recess milk drinkers.

A survey just completed by the National Dairy council shows that in scores of cities and towns where new health campaigns are being started among children the plan of distributing milk at recess periods has been adopted.

Records on the weighing and measuring of millions of school children in these campaigns show that one-third of the 21,000,000 boys and girls are definitely under-nourished Malnutrition and physical handicaps, says M. D. Munn, president of the council, were found among children of the rich as well as among the poor. In many cases malnutrition is "due largely to the 'sweet-tooth' of the child," said Munn. "This 'sweet-tooth' results in the indiscriminate eating of candy and other sweets at improper hours, with disastrous effects upon the general health. A common sense diet is the only solution. And America is awakening to that fact, and to the fact that the health of the child is the power of the nation."

Milk distribution at small cost is a part of the health programs being conducted through the co-operation of public schools, health departments, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, the dairy council and other associations promoting child health and public welfare. In Chicago, where a large majority of all school children have been brought into the campaign, thousands who were from 20 to 40 per cent under weight have been brought up to normal, it was stated.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Puzzle Picture—Who Lost the Coal Strike?

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

Chief Planks in Ohio Platform

High lights in the Republican platform as adopted in Columbus, O., are:

"We send affectionate greetings to the President of the United States and voice the grateful appreciation of his fellow citizens of the patience, courage and wisdom with which he is meeting the many difficult problems of reconstruction.

We commend the national administration for its brilliant and vigorous foreign policy, which has challenged the admiration of the world, a policy which culminated in the accomplishments of the limitation of armaments conference, and especially in righting the crime of Shantung.

"Attention is directed to the splendid achievement in the handling of the nation's finances, sorely disturbed by the World war. A budget system has been inaugurated; the nations's budget balanced; $750,000,000 annually saved; the yearly tax bill reduced $835,000,000; the public debt reduced $2,953,000,000; Liberty bonds advanced from a 15 per cent discount to a premium; commercial credit expanded; industry revived and unemployment rapidly passing.

Congratulate G. O. P. Congress.

"We congratulate and commend the present Republican congress for its accomplishments in the program for the rehabilitation of agriculture. We invite especial attention to the remarkable progress in clearing away the wreckage of war and incompetent administration. Appropriations for the last year of the Wilson administration (1920) were $6,454,000,600. In 1923 the total appropriations will be $3,747,000,000.

"The total gross debt of the United States has been reduced $2,952,500,000.

"We commend the sixty-seventh congress in the enactment of legislation made necessary by this trying period of reconstruction. In the first 16 months of the Harding administration every problem resulting from the war was taken, considered and solved as far as conditions permitted.

"We pledge our support to every effort and agency that may be used to the end that this shall be a state and a country founded upon the voluntary and enforced obedience to law and order.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the policy of protecting American labor against the competition of a foreign wage which renders impossible the American standard of living. We commend congress in its effort to make a scientific revision of the tariff and urge speedy and final action in the interest of the stabilizing of industry.

Favor Dyer Bill.

"We favor immediate passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

"We indorse the general welfare legislation of the present congress and recommend favorable action on the proposed department of education and public welfare.

"We commend the enactment and enforcement of child labor legislation in Ohio and recommend an amendment to the federal constitution which will authorize similar protective legislation for the nation.

"We indorse the record of splendid achievement of the Republican state administration, its faithful redemption of party pledges and its great record of progressive accomplishments under Governor Harry L. Davis.

"We acclaim the reorganization of the business of the state; it has effected vast economies; introduced business principles; established a high standard of public service and eliminated fiscal deficiencies, in its entirety constituting the most notable milestone of progress in Ohio's history.

"We direct attention to the construction of the largest mileage of highways ever built in Ohio or elsewhere in a two-year period and an effective and economic system of road maintenance; the broadening of state farming activities, including the bureau of markets, the payment of adjusted compensation to Ohio's World war veterans, extension of the scope and benefits of the workmen's compensation act, enforcement of law and maintenance of order, the amelioration of the condition of the state's dependents and delinquents, and the financial relief provided for local taxing districts.

Health Measure Urged.

"We favor legislation which will promote the development of the state's natural resources and at the same time insure the equitable division of the rewards which come through the co-operation of capital and labor. And particularly do we favor such measures as shall promote the health, happiness and well being of the workers of our state.

"We commend the influence for good government and social justice of the women voters of Ohio and with grateful appreciation of their co-operation we welcome them to the councils of the Republican party.

"We pledge ourselves to provide a sound and equitable system of taxation as well as financial relief for local taxing districts.

"We recognize the urgent demand and economic necessity for improved highways and pledge ourselves to a permanent policy of strict economy, co-operation with local communities in determining type of construction and continued maintenance of all improved roads."

Members Build Church

A $25,000 church has been erected in Hethersett, Eng., all the labor being performed by members of the congregation.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

MRS. JANE ELLIOTT SNOW, author, lecturer, student and biographer, is dead. She died at the home of her daughter in Lakewood a suburb of Cleveland, at the age of 85.

One person dead, three seriously injured and property loss of nearly a quarter million was the toll of a terrific windstorm which swept part of Louisville, Ky. and Jeffersonville, Ind., last week after a rain and electrical disturbance.

Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma last week experienced the first hot winds of the Summer. The mercury nearly reached the 100 mark and corn was badly damaged by the parching wind from the southwest.

Lieutenant Ernest De Muyter, Belgian balloonist, has been officially declared winner of the recent race for the James Gordon Bennett cup.

Patrick Collins, Chicago police sergeant and brother of Michael Collins, dead Irish leader, said Micheal revealed in a letter he wrote to the sergeant recently that he expected to be killed.

Governor Robert D. Carey of Wyoming lost the Republican nomination for governor to John W. Hay in the early returns of the recent primary.

Tom Hales, who led and accepted the responsibility for the ambush which killed Michael Collins, has repudiated the rebel forces by throwing down his arms and offering to join the national forces.

Story told by three men landed at Long Beach by a suspected rum-running schoner after having been rescued from the crippled seaplane Ambassador II, attracted attention of prohibition headquarters.

A bill calling for confiscation of automobiles in which "spooning parties" are held will be introduced in the next legislature, Superior Judge A. C. Stolen of Dane county, Wisconsin, asserted.

Ballots for a second strike vote of members of the Sailors', Firemen's and Cooks' union on the Great Lakes have been sent to members of the three organizations in the Cleveland district. They recently received an advance of $15 a month in wages, but no action was taken regarding a three-watch system and an eight-hour day.

Seventy-five miners were trapped 4,500 feet below the surface of the earth in the Argonaut mine, near Jackson, Cal., where a terrific blaze was burning at the 3,000-foot level.

ARREST of 17 alleged communists after a secret convention of the communist party near Bridgeman, Mich., disclosed a program for the organization of communist groups in the army and navy, and for the initiation of militant action on the part of the radicals in the United States. William Z. Foster was among those arrested.

Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, sailed on the Pan America to return the visit to Brazil which Emperor Dom Pedro made to the United States in 1876 and to visit the Brazilian Centennial exposition.

Threats of death if he goes into Williamson county, Ill., to conduct an investigation of the Herrin massacre have been received by Attorney General Brundage.

Sun Yat Sen, leader of the South China faction announced that peace reigns again between the north and south. The Republican cabinet announced that President Li Yuan-Hung is willing to resign in favor of Sun Yat Sen.

Corn has deteriorated in all parts of Nebraska due to excessive heat and hot winds. In the southern part of the state the crop has been practically ruined and cutting for fodder has begun.

Advices reaching Tokio recently said that Kodea ws being swept by great floods. The dead were estimated to number a thousand.

Sun Yat Sen, former president of China and later of South China, who has been leading conferences in Shanghai on plans to reunify the country, has outlined a plan to rehabilitate China's finances by having America take over China's debts to European countries on a refunding basis.

Captain Norman MacMillan and Captain Maillinet upon arriving at Chillagong, India, on their flight around the world in an airplane, recently abandoned by Major Blake, have been taken to a hospital suffering from exposure.

A Central American conference to be participated in by Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador is planned for next December.

Two military planes collided in midair near Pisa, Italy, at a height of 1,000 feet and the two pilots and two observers were crushed to death.

Delavan Smith, publisher of the Indianpolis News, who has been critically ill at his Summer home in Lake Forest, Ill., died last week.

LIEUTENANT HINTON, pilot, and members of the crew of the seaplane Sampaio Correia, were picked up by the U. S. S. Denver after their plane had been wrecked at sea. They were near Cuba on their trip from New York to Brazil when the mishap occurred. The flight will be resumed in a new navy plane.

Montana coal operators and miners have signed a strike agreement. It re-establishes former wages and working conditions, effective for one year.

Such strides are being made in the United States in the improvement of aircraft that soon it may be possible to transport a person at cost of not more than six cents a mile, Brigadier General Mitchell, assistant chief of air service, has declared.

A French note has been received at Rome giving Italy satisfactory guarantees for the protection of Italian interests in Syria. France and Italy are now in accord regarding Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine.

Private Lester Irons of Toms River, N. J., member of a provisional police company, was found with part of his head shot away, outside the garage of Major General Henry T. Allen, in command of the American forces on the Rhine. He had been on guard duty at this post. Two German girls are being held for investigation.

Eleven passengers were seriously injured when a trolley car ran wild down the Walnut avenue hill in Syracuse, N. Y., and was wrecked when it left the rails and crashed against telegraph poles.

The 35 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan, tried on felony charges growing out of the Inglewood raid in Los Angeles on April 22, were acquitted by a jury in superior court.

The French dreadnaught France capsized and sank in 10 fathoms of water in Quiberon bay, after striking a rock.

Michael Collins, dead Irish leader, was laid to rest in Glasnevin after a demonstration of national grief such has been seldom seen in the long centuries of Ireland's troubled history.

Three young men and two young women all roped together but without a guide, fell from an Alpine elevation 500 feet to the valley below recently. All five were found only slightly bruised, a cushion of soft snow saving them from death.

NEWBERRY NOTE HIT IN SENATE

Democrats' Ire Aroused by Move to Record Hughes' Letter.

Senator Edge of New Jersey drew the fire of the anti-Newberry Democrats when he had introduced in the record of the senate Secretary of State Hughes' letter to Dr Hugh B. MacCauley of Paterson, giving his views on the case of the Michigan senator.

Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas resorted to fiery oratory and declared that the only motive for Hughes' action in writing the letter was political and Senator Edge's only motive in putting it in the senate record was a political one.

Senator Edge defended the motives of Dr. MacCauley, Presbyterian minister of Paterson, N. J., in seeking information on the Newberry case from the secretary of state. He said:

Tried Many Times.

"I have no desire to try the Newberry case again. It has been tried many times in the United States senate.

"I resent any implications as to the motives of Dr. MacCauley in writing to Secretary of State Hughes. Dr. MacCauley is a man who has been in charge of his church in Paterson, N. J., for more than 20 years and he is a man whose motives cannot be questioned.

"As a minister of the gospel or as a citizen of the United States, Dr. MacCauley had a perfect right to seek the information he desired from Secretary Hughes. The country has a right to know what Secretary Hughes has to say on this subject.

"I don't know what prompted Dr. MacCauley to write to Hughes, but I cannot stand by and see his motives questioned."

Reed Heard From.

Senator Reed of Missouri suggested that Dr. MacCauley wrote the letter of inquiry at the suggestion of Republican leaders, adding:

"This minister may have been asked to write the letter in order that an odor of sanctity might be connected with the Newberry cause for the first time,"

Senator Pomerene of Ohio attacked the Newberry supporters bitterly and declared that the sub-committee of the committee of elections and privileges did everything in its power to prevent bringing evidence in the case to light.

AIR RECORDER TO AID FLIERS

New Instrument at Arlington Records Wind's Direction and Velocity.

A new aid to aviators in the vicinity of Washington is offered by the bureau of aeronautics of the navy department in the announcement of the installation on the 700-foot radio tower at Arlington of wind recording devices.

A mast has been erected on the tallest of the three towers, on which is a six foot wind vane, which, by electrical connections, records in the office every vagary of the wind currents at that altitude. The recording device shows the direction of the wind, keeps continuous record of the velocities at all hours and indicates the velocity on pressing a button. By counting the number of buzzes a minute the velocity may be read at any time.

The continuous record of wind velocities at 700 feet above the ground will be a material aid to aerial navigation over this territory, especially when rigid and non-rigid airships are in flight. Formerly, in order to get the wind velocity and direction, small rubber balloons, hydrogen filled, were liberated and bearings taken at intervals of a minute with a theodolite. The angles, when plotted, showed the speed and directions of the winds. The height of the balloons at the termination of each minute of flight was predetermined by the weight of the rubber and the amount of ballast lifted. The balloons usually were inflated so they would rise at the rate of 200 meters a minute. When the sky was clear and cloudless they often were followed to heights of 10,000 feet or more.

There often are times when fog, low clouds, rain or snow interfere with observation of the balloons so the advantage of having wind instruments is apparent.

The triple register, as it is called, also makes a continuous record of sunshine. The transmitter, placed near the wind mast, indicates on the register every minute of sunshine that strikes the tower. The purpose is to show whether there is sunshine, low hanging clouds or fog.

Continuous records at 700 feet will be compared with those taken at other stations at the ground level, one of which is at the foot of Arlington tower and will be useful in determining the increase of wind with altitude. The data also will be of value to engineers, the department says, in using the readings for the determination of wind pressures on structures.

BRITAIN MAY TURN ITS COAL INTO OIL

Great Britain may become self-supporting in oil as the result of recent scientific research work.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the British Miners' federation, believes by application of low temperature carbonization British coal deposits can be turned into oil.

Government experts making tests say the predictions of Hodges are not without foundation.

Less Sugar Cane Area

The area of sugar cane not including sorghum cane, in the eight principal states producing sugar cane, is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 524,200 acres, or about 90 per cent of the harvested cane acreage of 1921. This is a preliminary estimate and includes the acreage intended to be harvested for seed and syrup, as well as for sugar.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The long deferred soldiers' bonus legislation was on the senate calendar last week for the second time, but its immediate future as well as its ultimate fate was in doubt.

While passage of the bill by the senate eventually was regarded as a certainty, there was no assurance of action in the immediate future.

Aside from the uncertainty as to the time for action in the senate, friends and foes of the bill alike were in the dark regarding President Harding's attitude. The last official word from the executive—expressed just before the house acted last March—was that congress either find the means of financing the legislation or postpone its enactment. The bill does not carry this means, and some of those close to the President say he still is disposed to veto it.

Opponents of the legislation claim strength of 35 votes, not sufficient to prevent its passage, but more than enough to sustain an executive veto.

Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic national committee replied in a statement to the letter of Secretary Hughes on the seating of Senator Newberry of Michigan, declaring the letter was a plan of Republican leaders to make "Newberryism the paramount issue" of the campaign as the only means "of diverting public attention from many other issues still more damaging. Secretary Hughes, in his letter made public last week by the Republican national committee, declared Senator Newberry had been "wrongly and most unjustly convicted."

With the Winslow bill, proposing a fact finding investigation of the fuel business, without representation of operators and miners, passed by the house, Chairman Borah of the senate labor committee was prepared to call up his bill which, although differing in some respects from the house measure, has been approved by President Harding. Senator Borah said he believed the senate would pass his bill.

Passage of the Winslow bill by a vote of 215 to 99 followed three attempts by Representative Bland, Indiana, Republican, to amend the measure to provide representation by operators and miners.

The house swiftly struck from its record a resolution presented by Representative Tinkham, Republican, Massachusetts, calling upon Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee to resign his committee seat, because of aid said to have been given in his last campaign in the seventh Minnesota district by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

As read by a clerk during a hubbub of laughter, the resolution provided that unless Volstead retired within 14 days from its adoption, his seat on the committee which framed the prohibition enforcement act, be declared vacant.

The establishment of branches of national banks, except in states which specifically authorize them, would be prohibited under a bill introduced by Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas.

President Harding, reviewing citizen soldiers from Summer training camps, voices hope that there will be more like them next year. Hints at use of troops to preserve "government by law."

Secretary of Treasury Mellon declares British $4,000,000,000 war debt to United States bears no relation to debts of other governments or issues arising over reparations payments.

Tariff conferees sidestep troublesome American valuation issue for the present and proceed to consider differences over rates.

TAILOR SHOP OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL BE PRESERVED

The state of Tennessee and the city of Greenville have taken steps to preserve for future generations the little building occupied by Andrew Johnson as a tailor shop, the place where he dreamed of becoming president.

The legislature appropriated $15,000 to put a brick shell structure about the house in the center of this thriving little city. An additional sum of $200 annually was provided for upkeep of the building. A small home for the caretaker is included in plans. Both structures are under way.

Persons who visit the place will not be allowed to touch the tailor shop where "A. Johnson tailored old clothes and new" for it will be partly encased in glass. Through the glass, however, tourists may view the house and parts of its interior. They may see the work bench behind which the youthful workman plied his trade as he bemoaned the fate that deprived him of an education earlier in life, where he was inspired to achievement; where dreams of an active career in public life took shape and spurred him to enter politics at the age of 20, a decision he evidently never regretted, as indicated by his last statement, the original of which, with other relics will be housed in the new building.

A touch of pathos and religion runs through the last recorded words of the only president whose impeachment was sought, the only tailor to become president and the only president to be elected to the United States senate after serving as the nation's chief executive.

Hanging in a frame in his old home place here, it reads:

"All seems gloom and despair. I have performed my duty to my God, my country and my family. I have nothing to fear. Approaching death to me is the mere shadow of God's protecting wing. Beneath it I almost feel sacred. Here I know no evil can come; there I will rest in quiet and peace, beyond the reach of calumny's poisoned shaft, the influence of envy and jealous enemies, where treason and traitors in state, back-sliders and hypocrites in church, can have no place, where the great fact will be realized that God is truth and gratitude is the highest tribute of man."

Mildew on Red Clover

The first infestation of mildew on red clover in this country this year has appeared east of the Mississippi from Wisconsin to Georgia, says a report of the agricultural department. This mildew makes the plants look white. Last Fall it was quite prevalent in the South and is worse there this Summer.

"11" cigarettes

10¢

They are GOOD!

HARDING LAUDS CITIZENS' ARMY

Says He Wishes 100,000 Men Were Taking Military Training.

Tanned and hardened by three weeks' training at Camp Meade, Maryland, 1,000 citizen soldiers, most of them still in their teens, staged a review recently on the historical White House ellipse which President Harding declared gave him new assurance, new confidence and new belief in the perpetuity of the American republic.

This opinion voiced by the chief executive in a brief extemporaneous address after the youths had passed in almost faultless formation, brought similar expressions of commendation from grizzled and veteran army chiefs, among them General Pershing, as well as Secretary Weeks, other members of the cabinet and members of the house and senate who stood in the reviewing line with the President.

The President said in part:

"I could not allow the opportunity to pass without a word of felicitation and congratulation. You have afforded us this morning, those who were in review and those who carried on review, a most impressive and reassuring spectacle. You are citizens of a republic wholly devoted to peace. There is not a thought in America of armed warfare. There is not a design on the part of your country to carry on an armed campaign in any direction.

"We are concerned only with peace and the security of peace, and I like to think that this great republic, reducing its regular army in accordance with its ideas, can have the assurance that comes to it with such a spectacle as you have given us this morning. I congratulate you with all my heart.

"You will be interested to know that the volunteer citizen training movement last year enlisted about 11,000 recruits. This year there were 28,000 of you in the various camps. If I could have my wish this number would increase until more than 100,000 were annually studying and preparing for armed service, not that we ever expect to be called upon for such service but solely for national defense and the preservation of the government under which we all live."

P. O. Agencies to Quit China

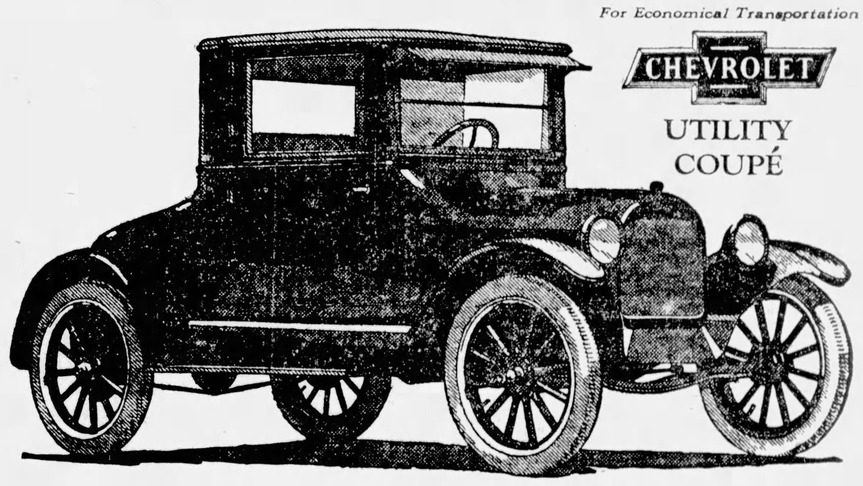
It has been decided that British postal agencies will be withdrawn from China by Nov. 30.

Among the agreements reached at the Washington arms conference was a provision for the withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China.

For Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

UTILITY COUPÉ



The Lowest Priced
High Grade Closed Car

$680

f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

This is the car for the country.

No new model Chevrolet has ever met with such quick success with farmers. It is just what they have long wanted—a high-grade closed car at a surprisingly low price.

Like every other Chevrolet model it offers unmatchable VALUE.

The high-grade Fisher Body is practical as well as handsome. The extra large, heavy plate-glass windows afford clear vision on all four sides.

The mammoth rear compartment with locking cover contains 14 cu. ft. of space for luggage, packages, produce and merchandise of all kinds.

The upholstery is in gray whipcord—wide, comfortable, well-sprung seat and back—easily kept clean. Equipment includes standard three speed transmission, vacuum feed, cord tires.

FISHER

The chassis is the Superior Chevrolet with that celebrated valve-in-head motor, which has been an important factor in giving us first place in sales of standard equipped automobiles.

No matter what car you own or think of buying, you owe it to yourself to see this all-weather Utility Coupé and COMPARE IT for value and low mileage costs.

Farmers know car value. That is why they are buying this model by the thousands.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation

World's Largest Manufacturer of Low Priced Fully Equipped Automobiles

5,000 Dealers and Service Stations Throughout the World

Applications will be Considered from High Grade Dealers in Territories not Adequately Covered

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

GOOD APPLE CIDER—Makes a Body Wider

The old cider mill. Do you remember it? Have you taken the old dipper to drink your fill from it? Backward, turn backward, oh, time in your flight, turn backward to that old cider mill where we filled up on appleade.

Many of the mills are gone. They are only memory now. Before the day of the hydraulic press, we used to help turn the big screw that made the big, hewed timber log squeeze the juice from the apples. Childhood and boyhood days are gone but not forgotten.

Today many farmers have the hand press. The farmer has never come to the trouble to boost and advertise apple cider. The lemon and orange growers seem to be smarter fellows in this business. Cider is healthful and even more so than many of the doctored up drinks we pay good prices for.

Lemonade has to be dressed up before you take it. Cider beats 'em all just raw. The cider that is cured will keep all the year. Cider can be so treated as to keep it sweet until next Ripe cider apples make the best cider.

The vinegar cider beats all the artificial cider ever invented. Some folks imagine that good cider can be made from runt and wormy apples. This is a misake. The product can never be better than its source.

It takes as much sense and experience to make real quality cider as it does for an artist to paint a picture. Blending of color and the right taste to get a perfect cider is real skill. The early Summer apple will not make a top grade of cider.

The winesap apple, as a rule, will win first place as a perfect cider maker. It has a goodly amount of sugar, acid and tannin. If the apple growers of the country would unite to boost cider as the most healthful of drinks, they would benefit themselves and do a great service to humanity. Cider is a builder and health giver.

Is it not strange that we get the habit of buying a lot of cheap, fixed-up drinks, on which the makers make a 300 per cent profit or more, when we grow a safe and better beverage right at home than any of this bad health stuff we can buy.

Rural Welfare readers should at once write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,264 on Cider Making. It is just off the press. Do not delay asking for it. Do it now. It is free for the asking. It will tell you little we know about cider.

WHAT IS YOUR CHANCE?—At the End of Life?

What is the fate of one hundred men? Will they die rich or poor? Will they leave something at the end of life or be dependent upon their friends and relatives?

Here is a bit of news we plucked from the wayside for our readers:

Of the ultimate fate of one hundred men starting out in life, official vital statistics set forth some graphic facts that it might do to ponder over as we march along.

Taking one hundred average men, which may be fairly considered the general average of all men, we find as follows:

At the age of 75, one is wealthy, two are well-to-do, 34 are dependent upon relatives or others; 63 have died.

Of the one hundred estates, regardless of the ages of the men at their death, we find that one leaves wealth; two leave comfort; 15 leave from $2,000 to $10,000; 82 leave nothing for their families.

The financial condition of one hundred widows is shown to be as follows: Eighteen live on their incomes; 47 supplement their incomes by working; 35 are dependent.

A GOOD TRADE-MARK—Is Live Stock on Farm

Rural Welfare editor recently traveled across the great American desert in our Western country. For miles and miles just sand and runt bushes. At one point the sand was a cloud. It crept into the car and well-nigh choked the passengers.

Finally we saw a humble home. A shed or two. A cow and three hogs. We were glad. This was a sure sign that we were coming back to civilization again. That little group of live stock was a mighty good sign. These animals lived on the edge of the world.

By the way, it takes courage for human beings to live, or rather exist, on the outposts of the world like these people do. It is a sample of what went on, in the early pioneer days, when sturdy and hardy folks were pushing westward and following the trail of the Indian.

Milk and meat made that desert home possible. The kine and swine help to build government and society, schools and churches. No matter what the breed, live stock help to make homes and a stronger nation.

Good live stock on the farm improves the farm in proportion to the quality of the breed. Make war on the scrub sire. He has no place in modern farm life. The scrub sire usually belongs to a scrub farmer. Do it now.

IN TOBACCO FIELDS—To Smoke or Not to Smoke

Tobacco growers have sunny days and gloomy days. There are many risks in growing smokes and chews. It is a gamble with the weather, with the soil, with disease, with bugs and worms and the sharks who buy and try to control the markets.

Tobacco growers try to organize. The smart buyer uses his wits to create distrust among the farmers. Often his tricks work. One farmer may gain a temporary advantage and many of his fellow farmers and himself pay a heavy penalty in the long run.

The big tobacco companies pay a fat salary to the agent who can go out and split a tobacco growers' organization and beat down the price per pound for tobacco from the shed or storage.

The grower starts out to hold his tobacco for a living price, but in time gets hard pressed for ready money and for lack of a real credit system, finds himself often at the mercy of the tobacco trust. In some sections the tobacco grower has himself fairly well protected with credit and a reserve so that he can hold his weed as long as the likes for a rising market.

In many places tobacco is the cash crop of the farm. In places this weed has taken from the soil the plant food that makes tobacco thrive. Then fertilizer must be used. In many cases the farmer is not sure which element of plant food is missing and needed. He may buy fertilizer with his eyes shut and not feed the soil the nourishment it needs. Here is where he should consult his county agent or experiment farm if he is in doubt and is not sure what breed of fertilizer he needs.

Co-operation will do tobacco as much good as any other crop. In Wisconsin 6,000 growers have signed contracts agreeing to certain conditions, which, if carried out, will protect all of them. This pool covers 42,000 acres of tobacco crop.

JOKE ON OHIO FARMERS—Treason in the Camp

Big city bosses and selfish interests have started a campaign to wreck Ohio farm organizations. The wedge to be used to divide the rank and file farmers is a proposed amendment to classify property for taxation and to destroy the uniform rule to tax all property at the same rate and at its true value in money.

The big bosses and selfish tax-dodging interests selected a mighty clever fellow to play their game. This man cleverly worked into the farm bureau and grange organizations and induced the leaders to lower their battle flag for the uniform rule.

Three years ago the farmers licked the big bosses and tax-dodging interests in 81 of the 88 counties in Ohio. Now, when farm leaders turn and enter the camp of those they licked in 1919, some ugly things are being said about traitors and treason.

It now develops that this smart fellow who worked for the bosses and big interests was a former bartender and saloonkeeper in Columbus, Ohio. The joke is on Ohio farmers when they find themselves in bed and in partnership with a former booze booster and seller.

NAME GOAT MEAT—Chance to Win a Buck

When hog becomes meat, we call him pork. When a steer becomes meat we call him beef. When a sheep becomes meat we call him mutton. When a deer becomes meat we call it venison.

What will we call a goat when it becomes meat? This is a question now raised by goat raisers. Opinion prevails among many that goat meat is superior to mutton or beef. It must have a meat name.

Texas goat growers have offered as a prize a fine Angora for a name for goat meat that will be acceptable. What name would the Rural Welfare readers suggest?

Some good lodge member who has taken the goat degree when he was being initiated into the lodge, ought to be able to win this prize.

INCREASE IN TAXES—Decrease in Income

How many farmers know the first steps in arithmetic? Do they ever figure? How many just farm with hands, feet, muscle and manure? How many actually put their own head in the game at which they play.

Taxes are always hungry. They eat into the income of all. Day and night taxes increase. Day and night our farm prices have been going down. The next world war will be between the tax spenders and the taxpayers.

In Indiana taxes have increased 410 per cent in 30 years. The same is true of Illinois. There are no steps being taken at present to stop this onward march of the tax toll.

Taxes have increased faster than farm incomes have increased. As a result there is distress from the overload of taxes. Taxes have increased faster than our ability to make money to pay.

In Indiana, Illinois and Ohio the road hogs are making plans to further increase our tax load. They spend money fixing political bosses and naming candidates who will let the road robbery go on.

The cement and other material trusts are now putting forth pleas for a three hundred million dollar road improvement campaign in the Sucker state. If Illinois taxpayers are willing to let the hogs eat them up with taxes, we can stand it if they can.

The only way to be successful in robbing the people big enough so that they will like you instead of hate you for skinning them. If Illinois permits this gigantic skin game to go across the material men and bosses will make at least $150,000,000 in profit on the deal.

Ohio has suffered from this road hog disease to the extent of many million dollars. The present policy and extravagance has disgraced the state. Indiana is beginning to feel the waste of dollars and the excessive profit the hogs are making in the Hoosier state. How long, Oh, Lord, how long?

THE WAY TO GO—In or Out of Debt

Which way is the average farmer going—in or out of debt? Does he know? If he is in debt, does his debt make or lose him money? If he is in debt for a farm, and the farm is making him money, then his debt is a good thing for him.

If he is in debt for high priced land, which he bought two or three years ago when crop prices were high, he has a rope around his neck that may hang him on the limb of the tree of bankruptcy.

If he is in debt, how does he farm—above or below the average? If he cannot farm above the average, he will make no money profit with which he can pay his debt. If he can farm above the average he will master the debt.

If you are above the average farmer, you need not fear to go in debt. If you are above the average farmer you will know when and where to go into debt and when and where not to.

Many of our most successful farmers have made good money by going into debt. That, as a rule, is the way fortunes and millions are made. You can't be above the average former and use poor seed, scrub sires, poor drainage and leaky roofs. Think it over.

A GOOD TOWN—What Is It Worth?

What is a good town worth to a farmer? What is a farm worth if it is 40 or four miles from a real live town?

We wonder whether our farmer folks ever think about the dollar and cents part of a community. We may say a lot of unkind things about our home town and never stop to think that we are hitting our own pocketbook, schools and community.

If your farm is within a few miles of a good town it is worth four times as much as if it was 40 miles from a good market where you can buy and sell.

Suppose in your home state there were only half a dozen big cities in it and no small towns. What would that do to the farm and farmer? Such a condition would be the worst thing that could possibly happen.

In Ohio, from 1910 to 1920, there were 582 towns that lost in population. The big cities grew in size. Suppose this drift goes on for 40 years. Where will the glory of Ohio be? What will become of its prosperity?

When the old town shrinks and shrivels, then is the time when country folks decide to leave the community and go to the city or to some other place that has a good town.

Mr. Farmer, you may have a good farm crop every year, but if you so neglect your community your farm may shrink in value so that with all your hard work and a little money in the bank you have lost more dollars than you have made.

How many farmers are keen enough to think about these things? If you think about them, can you think far enough to help head off the dry rot that is coming and hitting hundreds of smal towns in nearly every state?

What is true of Ohio is true of many other states. From 1900 to 1910 the greatest agricultural state in the Union lost, yes, actualy lost in population. The small towns were sliding down the hill to the poorhouse.

During the same period the big cities made marvelous growth. Today w have crime and infidelity and immorality rampant in the cities. We must always pay penalty for folly and failure to travel the right road.

We get the notion in our heads that we can buy a lot of things much cheaper from the mail order house than we can from our home merchant. In some cases this is true on the face of it.

If we take a term of 20 years and our mail order policy ruins our home town which stands with a lot of empty stores and vacant houses, we will find that the shrinkage in our farm and community values has been 40 times more than what we have saved patronizing the distant city mail order house.

There should be co-operation between town and country folk. If the merchants of a town are making retail hogs of themselves, there should be a mass meeting of the good citizens of both town and country and some very plain words spoken.

A retail hog should never be allowed to ruin a town. He can move. The town and homes and farms will remain. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, you should go into partnership with your neighbor in town and see to it that you have the right kind of merchants and stores. When farm values lessen the value of houses and lots in town also shrink.

Like turtle and clam too many human beings who wear clothes live too much within their own shell. Kill a town is to murder a whole community and every industry in it.

It is downright foolishness for any farmer to make up his mind that he or she does not care what happens to the home town. The farmer is the biggest stockholder in a town. Yet he will proclaim that they have a one-horse town and then yell "whoa" every time somebody tries to boost the place. A Home Coming week always does a town good. Try this home-coming medicine on your town. Do it now.

COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Are You Afraid of It?

We were in a county seat one Saturday evening. It was a country county with a common sense courthouse. The doors were open until 11 o'clock at night.

In this courthouse were fine rest rooms for ladies. There were rooms for the convenience of men. There were drinking fountains and seats in and around this building of the people.

There was a lot of visiting going on. Folks were there from all townships of the county. The habit had grown to make this a cross-roads to meet folks.

The county officials had mighty little to do about bossing that courthouse on that Saturday night. The public had full sway and realized that it was public property and not owned by those who had the keys to the different offices.

Most of the folks who were there were country people. The town natives seemed to take it for granted that the rural folks claimed first mortgage on that courthouse on Saturday night. There was a big promenade in front. Several hundred people could be at home.

How many of our Blade readers are afraid of courthouses? Many people are. They seem to have a feeling of awe about this public building. They get a notion in their heads that the men and women who have jobs on the inside are superior human beings. Nothing to such notions. Rural Welfare spent six years as a public officer inside a courthouse. We were even more afraid of the folks on the outside than they were of us. The outsiders had the votes to put us on the inside or make us stay on the outside.

Get on good terms with your courthouse. Do not be afraid to ask your county officers to render any service they ought to give to you. They are paid to do so. They want your vote. Make them be good.

Some counties cannot afford a good courthouse with very many conveniences. Some courthouses are locked up at night so as to save the janitor a little extra work. If a courthouse does not have any of these public comforts and accommodations it better be locked up at night. But it is odd to close a building just to save the janitor a little work. A dozen fellows are always waiting for the janitor's job, and they will be glad to do whatever there is to do to get the job. Some janitors have been on the job too long and they think they own the building and the public should not have much to say about it.

Some folks say that a courthouse is a good thing to stay away from. These people evidently think about taxes and lawsuits when you mention courthouse to them.

If any officer in a courthouse gets swelled up and can't see common folks, fire him at the next election. You pay him and also pay for the office he is in. Show him the way out. Make yourself at home in your own house. Some citizens do not see their courthouse once a year. A good courthouse is safety first to all owners of land, homes and any form of real estate. When records of deeds are destroyed the expense of getting titles cured and perfected may cost more than a good county seat building for the public business.

HOW ABOUT THE FRUIT—Is It Good or Bad—Why?

At this season of the year we can take stock of our fruit crop. Is it good or bad? If so, why?

Do you now see that you made mistakes in not pruning and spraying last Spring? Do you have an inferior crop instead of good clean apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc.?

Do you have someone in your neighborhood who seems to make a success of growing fruit, berries, grapes and melons? Nearly every community has such a farmer. Do you know of any reason why you cannot do what he does along this line?

Do you know that the farmer who grows good fruit is a good farmer and, as a rule, a mighty good neighbor? He gets his work on the farm done and takes care of his fruit just the same.

Is it not a fact that you get the notion in your head that you do not have time to take care of the trees, berry bushes and vines and that you have to take care of other farm work instead?

Picking and taking care of fruit ought to be a part of a farmer's education. Keeping fruit through the Winter season is a problem for every fruit grower to solve. This applies largely to apples. The other fruits are put in the can.

Packing and marketing are problems for the grower who raises more fruit than is needed at home. Grading and guaranteeing quality of the fruit put upon the market will make any grower money, if he expects to stay in the business.

Fighting orchard diseases is a part of fruit growing. This can be done or learned by consulting with your state experiment station or county agent. Orchard pests and enemies must be fought by the grower if good quality is desired.

Western fruit growers are better organized than in any other part of the country. They pull and boost together. They get better prices and guarantee every apple, peach, pear or box of fruit.

Good drainage is as necessary to growing fruit as it is to any other crop. Hardwood ashes are good for fruit trees by supplying potash and other necessary plant food.

Here is a story printed in the American Fruit Grower which will interest our Blade readers:

Dr. L. H. Bailey has brought out a delightful little treatise entitled: "The Apple Tree." It is written in the easy reading, pleasant style which is typical of all of Dr. Bailey's writings. He opens up with a very interesting litte chapter entitled: "Where There Is No Apple Tree," referring, in all probability, to Jamaica, where he spent some time. He then takes up the discussion of the apple tree in the landscape and gives a very nice appreciation of the apple tree. "Buds on the Twigs" and "The Weeks Between the Flower and the Fruit" are titles of other chapters. "The Brush Pile" which gives a study of buds and some phases of pruning, followed by a chapter on pruning. Chapter seven deals with maintaining the health and energy of the apple tree, a subject of great importance to every orchardist. Many people want to know how the apple tree is made from seed through the budding and grafting process. There is an increasing interest in dwarf apples and Dr. Bailey has devoted a chapter to that subject. Chapter 10 deals with the origin of the apple, followed by a discussion of varieties. One chapter is devoted to the grafting of trees, describing the common form of cleft grafting. The preventing of unseasonable decay and decline of the tree is treated in the chapter entitled "The Mending of the Apple Tree," while the insects and diseases come under the interesting title of "Citizens of the Apple Tree." "Apple Tree Regions," "The Harvest of the Apple Tree" and "Appraisal of the Apple Tree" conclude the book."

GOOD WHEAT BREEDS—Better Crops From Good Seeds

Two farmers. Each had 40 acres of wheat to sow. One farmer was satisfied to sow the same old seed he had used for a long time. The other said he would take a day to investigate.

Turkey Red wheat has won a reputation for yield and hardiness as a Winter variety. Black Hull is a new wheat. Better yield than most other wheat. Stiffer straw. Stands up better.

The satisfied farmer used the same old wheat. It blew down. His crop yielded 10 bushels to the acre. The wide-awake farmer got good seed and 28 bushels per acre. Mr. Farmer, your head is the piece of furniture or machinery on the farm. Do it now.

THE MAN WHO WORKS—Makes Somebody Happy

"He who toils and grows weary hath joys that stir not the bosom of kings." When father and mother work early and late to live and get enough money to get the little things that the son and daughter, or father or mother wants, there comes a thrill of happiness that seldom stirs the heart or soul of the rich or the aristocratic.

A Brave Builder's Lifeword

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 3 Is, "Nehemiah Rebuilds the Walls"—Nehemiah 3:1—7:4.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

ONE day, on my first visit to the Holy Land, I was walking in and about Jerusalem with an amateur archaeologist, a Swedish clergyman, who was the keeper of the Tomb in the Garden. Our special quest was an examination of the remains of the old walls, as they have been revealed by excavation. In the grounds of one of the Catholic schools — and Christian archaeology owes more to the Franciscan scholars than the public generally recognizes—we went into a long trench, where a stretch of wall had been uncovered.

"This," said my guide, "is part of the wall built by Nehemiah. See how roughly finished are the edges of these huge blocks, in contrast with the smooth workmanship of Solomon's wall and Herod's wall, which we have been inspecting. Nehemiah's work had to be done hurriedly, in the presence of enemies and with limited equipment. You know he rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem in two months. So this work is really remarkable, in the circumstances."

Ever since that day, when his work made him seem so near and real, Nehemiah has been a real personality to me, and a special friend. His character has affected my own life and work, although he lived 400 years before the Christian era. For he was a builder and a patriot, a man who put through a big task in the face of obstacles; and throughout displayed such common sense and courage and practical religion that he is an example for all persons who would make their lives count for God and country and fellow men.

After a Statesman's Prayers.

For three successive weeks the Sunday schools of the world, with their 33,000,000 members—some 22,000,000 of them in North America alone—are studying the story and book of Nehemiah. Last week we saw him, as the cupbearer to the king of Persia, weeping and praying over the sad news from his fellow countrymen in Jerusalem. It was a stimulating picture of a high official who was really great enough to pray. This week we find him in Jerusalem, rebuilding the walls, combatting enemies and reconstructing the life of the city, having secured permission from the king to make the long, hard journey and undertake the project. It is a picture of a truly devout man practicing his piety; as Nehemiah expressed it, "We made our prayer and set a watch."

Men who pray, also build. The principle and procedure are clearly set forth in Scripture: Pray, then work.

Pray for the larger success of the Sunday school in stabilizing society and in producing nobler men and women—then yourself go teach a class or take other work in the nearest schol.

Pray for the prosperity of the church in this troubled time which needs the church so sorely — then invite a neighbor to go with you to Sunday service.

Pray for better government—then get out and work for the candidates who will make it better.

Pray God to arrest the lawless trend of our day—then quit your own petty violation of law and put your full weight behind all law enforcement.

In short, prove your prayers by your building. That was the Nehemiah way. The famous Scottish praying regiments have always vindicated their religion by their superior fighting. Faith first, then works as effect follows cause. When Christians generally get into the Nehemiah class we shall see a new kind of world.

The mightiest driving force in human affairs is the sense of God. No other incentive has ever so inspired individuals and communities and nations to great living and great achievement. Even as I write my eye falls upon this quotation from Roger Babson, the business scientist: "All that I am and all that I own I owe to a little Christian Endeavor society in Gloucester, Massachusetts, of which I was once a member. I owe more to this society than I do to any college or any banking institution, or any business organization with which I have ever been connected." With that background of experience, is it any wonder that Mr. Babson has been going up and down the land calling upon business men to get right with God, as a first step in business rehabilitation?

Finding Out the Facts.

"Horse sense," which is a rare and high man-quality, characterized Nehemiah. Every act of his recorded experience causes the sagacious and experienced reader to nod his head approvingly, with an involuntary comment, "Wise old boy." After statesmanlike provision and preparation, the aroused patriot went to Jerusalem. There he "lay low" for three days, keeping his own counsel and getting his own view of the conditions. At midnight, unknown to the people, who did not yet suspect his mission, he rode around the walls of the Holy City; as I have more than once done. In a word, he meant to proceed only on a basis of ascertained fact. We call this the "scientific method" nowadays; but it is only the practice that sensible persons have followed since the beginning of time.

Charles A. Dana's motto for reporters was: "See both sides and get all the facts." The rule is equally good for religion, education, business and politics. Half the trouble with modern reform movements is their disregard of the plain facts of the case. The inaccuracies in the ordinary sermon are notorious. Sam Jones once told a group of clergymen, "You sisters are dear old things, but you ain't posted." A passion for facts, and a fearless devotion to them is the first mark of the efficient servant of his generation. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free," said Jesus. Organized Christian work, to succeed, must go forward upon a foundation of realty. The abortive Interchurch World Movement made at least one great contribution to religion in its emphasis upon the survey and census idea. Misinformation must be dispelled and lack of information remedied. "It is better not to know so many things, than to know so many things that ain't so," said the American philosopher-humorist. If we can get into the Nehemiah spirit and adopt his methods we shall be freed from the evils of propaganda and of misdirected zeal.

A Builder's Slogan.

Most great men and all great leaders of their fellow men have had the gift of firing their followers with enthusiasm, as Nehemiah had. One marvels that leadership and its arts are not taught to divinity students. Perhaps the clearest indictment of the methods and material of preacher-making is the common situation, which I have never known anybody to remark upon, that where theological seminaries are attached to universities the teachers and students in the former are a negligible factor in the life of this group of young men. Nobody expects the young theologues to be foremost in community activities, the leaders of other young men; just as nobody expects the seminary professors to be outstanding personalities and intellectual lights. Yet the leading of men and the shaping of standards is the very life mission of the divinity students. Some day this whole matter of the dearth of real leadership in and by the church will have to be frankly faced.

Nehemiah was a leader and a builder. As a "practical" man he understood the power of a rallying cry, a slogan. A good watchword is half the success of any cause. So Nehemiah called upon his compatriots: "Be ye not afraid of them; remember the Lord, who is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses." With such leadership, is it any wonder that "the people had a mind to work."

"Let's Go!"

Across the Atlantic to France our soldiers took the slogan, "Let's Go!" What a commander after their own hearts Nehemiah would have made for them! He was a "Let's Go!" man. His wisdom was that of the doer. The cure for most ills of society and individual is "Get busy." So he set his people to working, even when they had to hold a weapon with one hand and toil with the other. When foes tried to inveigle him into fruitless conferences, he tersely replied: "I'm doing a great work, so that I can't come down." When traitor-led friends attempted to entice him from his work into sanctuary, where he would be safe from danger, he replied, "Should such a man as I flee?" The work was more important than personal security.

This fascinating patriot of old seems to stand on his wall and cry to every one of us today: "Be a builder, for your country's sake, for the sake of your God. Do something constructive. Don't stop work to argue or fight over obstacles and difficulties and enemies — go right on building, over against your own house. Stop dreaming about celestial cities or castles in Spain, and get to work right where you are. The best answer to fear and unrest is simple industry.

"Every stone you lay for the support and defense of your own family is a contribution to national safety. The citizen who owns his own home and rears his own children to fear God and obey the law is doing more for the country than the man who runs around making reform speeches. Start right in where you are to be a builder, a constructionist, a doer, rather than a critic or an agitator. Fight, if you must, but don't stop building for fighting. The best way to meet most enemies is to keep right on with your own task."

A glance at present religious conditions indicates the Nehemiah philosophy. What is the strength of the church today? Does it lie in the eloquent speakers, the famous preachers, the board secretaries, the big meetings? Everybody knows that it does not. The real power of the church which makes it the stabilizer and the preserver of the nation, consists of the millions of godly men and women, plain, everyday persons, who are quietly and modestly living their lives in the fear of God and in a simple purpose to practice the Christian virtues of good will and neighborliness and right conduct. Each stands in his own place, like Nehemiah's workers, and builds over against his own house—and, lo, the battlements of Christian citizenship are reared for the whole country.

This is the heart of the Nehemiah story in so far as it touches us: Nobody need wait for great opportunities of great powers; start right in where you are to be a builder for God and Country.

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Premier's Son Shot

A bullet fired by an assassin at Ghavan-es-Saltaneh, the new Persian premier, seriously wounded the latter's son. The assassin was killed.

Would Adopt Gypsy Child

Maude Fulton

Maude Fulton, motion picture and stage star, who is now in Los Angeles, has admitted that she is one-quarter gypsy, her grandmother having been a gypsy from Hungary, and because of this she wants to adopt a gypsy child.

STRAIN IN SEEDS NOW PARAMOUNT

Old-Time Importance Farmers Held in Variety Names Gives Way to Type.

The old-time importance that farmers have held in variety names of seeds appears to be giving way to the new version that "strain" or "type" is paramount. The International Grain and Hay show offers this year $10,000 in cash prizes for 27 different classes of grain, hay and seed without mentioning any variety in any class.

"It has been proven that 'strain' or 'type' is more important in crop production than variety" said Professor W. O. Fitch of Purdue university, assistant superintendent of the show.

"In the past, farmers frequently have held to variety names long after the seed has run out and should not have been sown. The complete absence of any mention of varieties is looked upon by agronomists of the agricultural colleges, governmental departments and farm bodies participating in the show as an important step in the right direction."

The grain show is held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition each year and is being actively supported this year by the Chicago Board of Trade.

"Greater strides toward quality and quantity crops through use of pure seed have been made during the last year than were made in the previous three years," declared George S. Bridge, chairman of the grain show committee of that organization.

Premier corn growing honors were snatched by Illinois last year from Indiana, which, up to that time had held first position at all national and international corn shows. This year's contest is predicted to be the sharpest ever staged by the two states. Several other states also will be strong contenders.

"Out of the corn contest has arisen a difference of opinions regarding the proper type of seed for the corn-belt," said Professor Fitch. "Indiana, Maryland and Missouri believe a rather large, moderately rough type is most desirable. Illinois, Ohio and a part of Iowa prefer a smooth somewhat tapering ear of medium size. These various views have resulted in numerous experiments intended to shed light on the question."

SUPER-COW IS FED PROPERLY

Agricultural Department Breeds Bovine That Produces 30 Quarts a Day.

Breeding a dairy cow that will give enough milk to feed 30 children a day, more than six times the capacity of the ordinary cow, is one of the feats of the industry which has been accomplished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which can be done by proper feeding and selective breeding. On its experimental farm near Beltsville, Md., the department has a herd of six cows, the result of breeding work, that have produced an average of more than 22,000 pounds of milk in 365 days. This little herd yields enough milk to provide a quart a day to 170 children.

An ordinary cow or scrub produces only enough milk to feed five children a quart a day, while a good cow yields enough to give 20 children a quart a day. The super-cow, as the department calls her, and there are more and more of them in this class every year, gives enough milk so that a small herd might easily supply this quantity to all the small children in a small town.

The improvement of dairy cows means more than increased profits to the dairyman, the department declares. It means cheaper and more milk, the best bone and muscle maker for children. Good breeding and good feeding have made the difference. What this means is brought out forcibly in a poster prepared by the department which is available to all those interested in the subject.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT HAS LARGEST FLAG

One of the largest American flags in continuous use hangs in the court of the postoffice department building in Washington.

Suspended from the level of the eighth floor the flag reaches down to the third and would make a rather hefty load for one to carry around, since it weighs 90 pounds.

The banner, accurate measuments show, has a fly of 70 feet 4 inches, hoist 37 feet, field 20x28 feet. It is literally as big as a house, say department officials, who assert that a comfortable six-room bungalow could be built on the space the flag would cover.

HE PRESERVES BODY OF PARENT IN WINE

A modern mummy can be seen in a tiny mountain village near Puy de Dome, France. A noted French archaeologist of 80 odd years found it very hard to part with his dead father completely. So he obtained permission from the civil and religious authorities to preserve the body in rectified spirits of wine. The body lies in a zinc box specially constructed with a thick glass window and is kept in a little chapel, where the son comes every day to pay his dead father a visit. Reports infer that the body is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

CHILDREN PERFORM "IMPOSSIBLE STUNT"

A remarkable exhibition of swimming was given by 10 boys and girls, between 12 and 17 years, when they swam the dangerous Shirley Gut to Deer Island at Winthrop, Mass., and back again.

Up to a few years ago Shirley Gut, with its treacherous current, was believed impassable for swimmers. The 10 children swam through the Gut as though it were an everyday occurrence.

Use Cuticura And Watch Your Skin Improve

Nothing better to cleanse and purify the skin and to keep it free from pimples and blackheads than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet use. Assist with Cuticura Ointment when necessary. Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.

Samples Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 25F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug

PLANE, TRACTOR HELPING ALASKA

Transportation Facilities Assist in Developing Remote Territory.

Remote sections of Alaska, weeks and months away from the railroad under old transportation methods, are being brought close to seaports and railroad towns by the airplane and tractor.

Two sections of Alaska, the Iditarod and the great Kuskokwim country, reached from Anchorage in the Winter after a 15 days' trip with a dog team, can be made in two or three days by airplane.

The tractor's part in the revolution of transportation methods comes in hauling ore and coal from mines to railroads. The army-type tractor, dragging 20 to 50 tons, breaks its trail over the snow and is taking the place of the horse in many places.

Sections of far away Alaska and the Aleutian islands, with their oil possibilities, soon are to be prospected by airplane. The machine will alight in the rivers, bays and lakes for shore work.

C. O. Hammontree is considering establishing a chain of stations in the interior, to which he can carry supplies by air. Prospectors on the "inside" generally spend the spring hauling their supplies in over snow trails. Hammontree's plan is to carry supplies to established posts and save prospectors the heavy task of pulling food and equipment over the snow. The stations would be on lakes or rivers, so the planes could alight on the water.

SWEET CLOVER IS "CIVILIZED"

This Crop Will Do Just as Well If Handled Like Others.

It used to be recommended that sweet clover be seeded in the winter on a light snow, or early enough to be covered by the freezing and thawing of the soil. Experience has shown, however, that sweet clover will do better and a stand is more certain if it is handled like a "civilized" crop. The seed bed should be well prepared, just as for alfalfa and from 15 to 18 pounds sown per acre. On rough lands or in draws and creek bottoms sometimes it is imposible to work up a seed bed. In such places stands of sweet clover can often be secured by broadcasting the seed in March. Seed may also be scattered over pastures and harrowed or disced lightly. In the favorable parts of Nebraska sweet clover can be seeded on winter wheat and harrowed in. It can also be seeded with oats or barley as early as the season will permit.

A Gage county, Nebraska farmer recently remarked that in seeding alfalfa he prepared a good seed bed and was all ready to seed, then started in and worked it down all over again. This is also good advice for sweet clover and other small grass and legume seeds. A good firm, well packed seed bed means a stand if the weather man is at all agreeable.

Two Italians once had a macaroni-eating contest, in which the winner stowed away 2,160 yards of the stuff, being a quarter of a mile ahead of his rival, who had to confess with reluctance that he could eat no more.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live—no matter what your age or occupation—if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon—but do this now—TODAY.

Free Pile Remedy
E. R. Page,
423-H Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your Method to:
.....
.....
.....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922

What the world needs is an era of good feeling.

If there was nothing more to alarming than viewing the scenery most poets would go back to the oil.

Freedom to keep one's mouth shut is often quite as precious as free speech.

"Herrin the Hissed" is not a good advertising line for a town.

Lima Beane says the selfish woman's favorite flower is the forget-myself-not.

There is no sense in talking about hanging coal profiteers until it can be done legally. The mob spirit should not be encouraged, no matter what the provocation.

Bootleg booze is lightning's closest rival. It never strikes twice in the same place.

There is enough free speech in this country to satisfy the people who have to do the listening.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," but not always in time to catch up with rumor.

Any gland treatment that would bring back measles and whooping-cough youth would not appeal to us.

It's wrong to pluck the wild flowers that bloom by the roadside and leave the billboards to go to seed.

The best thing about the public is its rubber neck, guaranteed to resist the wear and tear of being stepped on frequently.

In the pursuit of happiness too many people are trying to run others off the trail.

We can't see that it is important that Fatty Arbuckle is going around the world. If the world were going around Fatty it would be news.

People want what they want when they want it, but they don't always want what they get when they get it.

Life among movie people is the title of this paragraph. Bill Hart's wife used to call him her cream puff. Now he is her dill pickle.

If beer and light wines ever do get back arrangements should be made for flushing the street gutters oftener.

Every man's mission in life is to do the best he can under the circumstances.

Men and women are like horses in that some of them won't stand hitched.

Notwithstanding Senator La Follette's campaign claims, no man can be a good Republican and win the support of the Socialist party.

It's our notion that one posterity will always find a way to get even with the following posterity.

The fellow who kills time kills his best friend.

This is no time to wear tight shoes. The price pinches enough to satisfy even a glutton for punishment.

Any work one likes to do is easy.

Everybody has a little world of his own to live in and naturally considers his little world bothers of more importance than the big world's problems.

When it comes to hooch, "safety first," given free interpretation, means let the other fellow drink it.

If jazz is music so is an auto horn that bawls like a calf that has been separated from its mother at dinner time.

Soviet Russia's communistic sympathizers in this country are taking advantage of the strike situation to do their worst. But prospects of upsetting the government are not bright.

Lots of cussedness is excused on grounds of being practical.

Congress is beginning to get busy. It has a lot of work to do before it can enjoy the luxury of the November election.

Men may like Temptation because she never turns up her nose at them.

Jimmy Cox's attitude toward Europe: If you need me to help make a success of the League of Nations let me know.

An old bachelor can't have much interest in posterity.

Wrecking a railway train is the Bolshevik way of showing sympathy for strikers. And the Bolshevik way is always a poor way.

Pessimist, n. A human being who thinks that if Opportunity ever knocks at his door she will wear boxing gloves.

Feminine instinct is to run from the male, but not to run fast enough to escape.

Sometimes it looks as though the world growing better has its worst relapses on Sunday, the day of all days when it should get better acquainted with its soul.

A national Laugh Week could be made a success by half the people laughing at the other half.

Once money made the mare go. Now the auto makes the money go.

Jimmy Cox, in London, stops pedestrians and asks them what they think of the League of Nations. In this country all he has to do is to turn to the 1920 election returns.

The Mine Strike Settlement

The absolute balance of Give and Take will be tried to prevent future strikes in the coal mines.

This is the most advanced, the most hopeful feature of the truce effected in Cleveland between mine owners and mine workers. The men are to return to work at once virtually on the basis of their former agreement, which is extended only to March 31, 1923.

A "committee of inquiry," with membership divided equally between operators and workers, is to be appointed to recommend further agreement effective April 1, next. The Cleveland conference drafted a summary of principal points to be presented for consideration by the committee of inquiry. Necessarily the question of adequate wage comes first. These pregnant paragraphs follow:

(b) The encouragement of a proper spirit of obligation and responsibility on the part of all parties towards contractual obligations and the establishment of proper machinery, both local and national, for prompt determination and settlement of any points of dispute in any local, state or district contract without resorting to strike or lockout.

(c) The determination of a proper policy to encourage efficiency of operation not only on the part of mine management in the mechanical operation of the mine, but also on the part of individual miners in the performance of their daily work.

If the committee of inquiry proceeds honestly and thoroughly along the lines laid down for it, owners and workers will become better acquainted. The owner in his office will have something to think about besides "the unreasonable demands of the men." He must visualize, as never before, the hard working conditions under ground, the hazards and uncertainties of mine labor.

On the other hand, the workers will be given to understand that the lot of the owners is not always enviable, that they, too, face risks—financial risks — competition, the vicissitudes of the market, losses by accident, and that it is not always profitable or possible to operate the mines to give continuous employment to the miners.

In its last analysis, this proposed balance of Give and Take is the Golden Rule. In principle it is perfect. But its application must be undertaken in absolute faith, with extraordinary intelligence and some forbearance to make it work, for few, if any of us, know what exact justice is.

President Harding and Printer Lew Miller

Among the men who work in the "ad alleys" of the Marion Star office there is one whose head is snow white with years. Every workday of nearly every week he is there. For half a life that has gone into the mid-seventies he has been there.

This man is Lew Miller, a union printer. He is a union printer by the grace of Warren Harding, President of the United States. There was a time when misfortune and disheartening circumstances came near losing the old man his union membership. Even suspension meant loss of his priority—his seniority rights. Warren Harding, his employer, heard of what was about to happen and—well, it didn't happen.

It was only a small matter, but the sum-total of human happiness is made up of small matters.

On the night of November 2, 1920, when the wires were burning with the news of the overwhelming Republican victory, Warren Harding, President-elect, and Printer Lew Miller stood face to face on the famous front porch and gripped hands, voices shaking with emotion. Each vowed that the other had been square with him.

It will be a splendid thing and a happy day when all employers and employes can stand face to face and acknowledge that they have kept faith with each other.

One may wonder if Printer Lew Miller, his white head still bobbing around among the racks and cases of type in the Marion printing office, proud of his years and still happy in service, was not in the back of the President's mind when he proposed to the railroad executives that they take back the striking shopmen with their seniority rights unimpaired.

The rail executives were of a different mind. They refused to follow the President's suggestion. They stood out for what they called a principle. The same principle, followed in the case of old Lew Miller, would have scratched his name off the payroll and given his job to a younger man.

That is what happens to old men when they lose their seniority rights. They are dropped out of service. The fact that they have given the better half of their life to an institution doesn't count. That is why workmen must have a strong organization behind them—to save them from being kicked out and thrown onto a human scrap-heap.

Justice can be submerged by a too stiff adherence to what is called principle.

Human justice kept Printer Lew Miller off the scrap-heap. Human justice was a fine thing for him; it would be a fine thing for all men.

Child Labor Again

Federal child labor laws have twice failed to stand the test of constitutionality. It is altogether doubtful congress can so frame a statute that, in one way or another, it will not tread upon some provision of the constitution or intrude upon rights and duties which are recognized as belonging solely to the states.

The alternative to a congressional act is an amendment to the constitution dealing specifically with the subject of child labor. Most thoughtful citizens have come to be fearful of a tendency to resort to constitutional amendment for the creation of laws, feeling that it is a movement that might easily develop into an abuse. But in the case of child labor there is no other choice. Congress has done the best it could with the evil. That best, in the opinion of the supreme court, will yet not overcome the barriers set up by the founders of the republic.

The question of presenting a child labor amendment to the country will be threshed out at the next session of congress. It seems unlikely that any opposition to it can prevail. The problem has both a humanitarian and an economic bearing. Certain states of the South have a callous attitude toward the welfare of their children, permitting them to be worked in the mills at age forbidden in the North and West. As this labor is cheap labor it reacts upon the welfare of adult workers. Those who work in the New England cotton factories particularly are affected. The Southern children will be subjected to threats upon their health and their prospects in life while this labor is permitted. The living standards of workers in the North, placed in competition with child labor, in turn are menaced.

It is a reflection upon the honor of the states concerned that even the amendment is suggested. But since these states are indifferent in the matter it falls to the duty of their fellow states to regulate and circumscribe the work which is performed by children at an age when they should be allowed long hours of play and schooling.

The Farmers' Outlook

It is not many years since the great bulk of American exports consisted of foodstuffs. The lush farmlands of the Middle West poured their products into the Eastern seaports. Grain from the wheat belt hardly ceased to move in great quantities between harvest and harvest. The long cattle trains and the busy cattle ships spoke of the enormous demand for our foods and of the prosperity which that trade gave us.

Today the foodstuffs make up only about 25 per cent of our national exports. Manufactured articles constitute 51 per cent. Of all the farm products which once were the basis of American foreign trade, cotton alone holds it own. It is freely predicted that the day is near when virtually all the food which is raised in this country will be consumed here. It may even come about that we shall have to import food to meet the requirements of the nation.

This change is the result of the rise of the industrial centers. These cities have taken workers from the soil. They have provided living for immigrants to the number of millions. As they grow they will consume a larger and larger proportion of the food products and less and less will the country be able to sell its food abroad. If a nation of about 100,000,000 population can spare only 25 per cent of the products of its soil it is fairly certain that with a population on the continental area of 150,000,000 there will be hardly a pound of food that can be exported without the importation of a corresponding amount.

The continued development of the industrial centers, viewed frequently with alarm by the rural sections, is a promise of prosperity for the farmers. It means an enhanced demand for what the farmers have to sell, possibly a rising level of prices. What the farmers have to worry over in the growth of the manufacturing cities are the social and political problems the condition creates, and not at all the economic factors.

Easy Money Abroad Helps

One of the best signs of easy conditions for loans for all legitimate purposes which the business men of America could ask is the very low rate for money in the London market.

As long as money can be had in London at lower interest than New York requires, the seekers for loans in distant lands will turn to the British metropolis instead of coming to America. It is certain that unless a stiff advance comes in the British rate the immense store of capital in this country will be at the service of American investors and American business men, with no excessive appeals for funds desired in other continents than our own.

This is one of the ways in which Europe's recovery, step by step, from war destruction and after-war confusion is favorably affecting American conditions of trade and industry as well as investment in bonds and other securities. The less capital is lured from the United States into foreign countries, to be tied up for terms of years in bonds and notes, the more pressure will be felt on this side of the Atlantic from owners of idle funds who seek safe and profitable use for their money.

For this reason every American who expects to borrow money to build a home for himself and his family has a direct personal interest in the collapse of various schemes for the lending of large sums by Americans in Russia.

DEBT FIXED NATIONAL CAPITAL

WAR debts trouble the world. Uneasy, therefore, lie the heads of the prime ministers of Europe; and the back of the taxpayer bends under the weary weight of the burden he must shoulder. Here in the United States a national debt in excess of 20 billions of dollars, acquired chiefly through our participation in the late war, confronts the citizen. The liquidation of such gigantic commitments remains a problem whose final solution is for the future; meanwhile the nations suffer under the incubus of debt and call that debt no blessing. But other times, other manners of thinking.

Debt, and particularly national debt, is a subject left usually by common consent to the attention of the serious minded; he who seeks entertainment in the more romantic things of life looks elsewhere for diversion. And yet one of the most interesting chapters of American history has to do with the initial public debt. In it is the strange story of a youthful nation deliberately assuming an added burden of debt that was no obligation of its own; and bound up with the assumption of that debt is the story of the city of Washington, of how it came to be located where it is on the banks of the Potomac river. But for the debt the capital of the United States might have been placed at Germantown, Pa., or any one of several other places then contending for the distinction of becoming the capital of the new republic. And, too, but for that debt the feeble federation of 13 original states might have tottered along to an early dissolution.

Debts Were Unpaid.

When the colonies emerged victorious from the War of the Revolution, there was the piper to pay, as there is in all wars. There was a debt contracted abroad which, in 1789, was estimated at nearly 12 million dollars, including both principal and arrears of interest, and which was known as the foreign debt. There was a domestic debt, principal and interest, of somewhat more than 40 million dollars. And in addition to this the several states had individually contracted debts in the interest of the Revolution amounting to an estimated 21½ million dollars.

At the time the Constitution went into operation, March 4, 1789, little had been done with regard to these debts. The foreign debt had been defaulted in interest in varying periods of from four to six years, and installments of the principal due in 1787 had not been paid; some reduction had been made on the domestic debt through the sale of public lands; and some of the states, particularly in the South, had succeeded in lowering slightly their individual debts. Moreover there was a nebulosity about the debt; it existed in many different forms of credit obligations, a portion of which had passed current in the community as money and, in company with other outstanding promises of the government, had depreciated in value.

Such was the situation when Washington, September 11, 1789, appointed Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, a statesman of the first order, and of strong faith in the future of the republic, saw the necessity of strengthening the federal government as a matter of political expediency; a strong centralized union had a chance at surviving; weak, loosely federated states did not. And as a means to strengthening the young republic he realized the value of re-establishing its credit both at home and abroad. And as a means to that end he set about funding the debts, both domestic and foreign, and assuming the debts of the individual states which he proposed to fund with the other two.

Disagreed on Capital Site.

There was no quibbling over the foreign debt, but bitter opposition was aroused with regard to the domestic debt, the depreciated certificates of indebtedness, of which Hamilton planned to dedeem at face value. But upon the proposition to assume the state's debts congress deadlocked and with this issue there became involved the fight to locate the capital city. The solution of the difficulty produced, in the language of President Garfield years later, "a legislative bargain which, in the mildest slang of our day, would be called a 'log-rolling job.'" It was a piece of "practical politics" as practical as anything subsequently achieved in the nation's legislative halls.

The federal congress in the early days of the nation's independence led a nomadic existence, having no home of its own; it met whenever the exigencies of the revolution or the convenience of the members dictated. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, it had held sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, Lancaster, York, Princeton and Annapolis. The need of a permanent seat of government, which should be a federal city free from the jurisdiction of state government, was realized as early as 1783, and serious attempts were made to settle the vexed question, but without success. The cities of New York and Philadelphia were early regarded as out of the running as contenders for the honor, for no state was willing to surrender its metropolis to the central government. The Southern states naturally wished the national capital brought South and the Northern states wanted it North. Congress could reach no agreement and for six or seven years the question was unsolved. Proposed sites on the Potomac. The Delaware and the Susquehanna had their advocates. In 1789 the house passed a resolution establishing the national capital at Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna, but the senate did not like the location and substituted Germantown for Wright's Ferry. But the measure was defeated by the Virginians through a trick. When congress met the following Spring the South was united in its desire for a federal city upon the Potomac, but the North was hopelessly divided, with Pennsylvania and New York contending against each other for a favored site.

No decision had been made as late as June 11,1790, when congress, then meeting in New York, tried for a vote on the meeting point for the next session. A few days after began the bargaining among these eighteenth century statesmen which fixed the site of the proposed federal city where Washington now stands. Hamilton's scheme for assuming the states' debts was up for consideration in congress at this time. It was meeting with bitter opposition from the Southern states, chiefly because these states during the war for independence had paid a considerable portion of their war expenses while the war was in progress in consequence of which the debts of the Southern states were much smaller than those of the Northern.

Began to Bargain.

It was Tench Coke, assistant secretary of the treasury, who first proposed to Senator Maclay of Pennsylvania, June 14, 1790, that in consideration of the support of Pennsylvania for the assumption of the state debt, all of Hamilton's influence with Northern senators and members would be used to secure the permanent seat of government on the Susquehanna. The same proposition was made to Robert Morris, and he and Maclay talked it over. Morris wanted to deal with Hamilton direct. Accordingly he wrote Hamilton that he would walk in the morning on the Battery, and if Hamilton had anything to propose to him they might meet there as if by accident and have a private conference without attracting any attention. They met and Hamilton told Morris that he needed only one vote in the senate and five in the house to carry through the scheme of assumption, and that if he could get these votes, he for his part would agree to place the capital at Germantown, or at any place on the Delaware that might be agreed upon. Morris agreed to lay the proposition before the Pennsylvania delegation, but wanted to have Philadelphia named as the temporary residence until such time as the new capital could be built. Hamilton agreed to think this over, but next day he sent word that he could not negotiate about the temporary location.

Just at this point, therefore, the two most important questions before congress, assumption and the capital location appear not only to have blocked each other, but all public business. Washington, Jefferson and Madison had used every argument they knew to convince Northern members of congress that the location upon the banks of the Potomac was the best from every point of view, not only present, but future, and all in vain. If the members of the Northern states had been able to continue united in support of either the Susquehanna or the Delaware, the friends of the Potomac would have been in the minority and the nation's capital fixed for all time in some other than its present location.

Jefferson Arranged a Dinner.

The day Hamilton's measure lost in the house, the excitement was so great that all business was suspended. Congress met and adjourned from day to day without doing anything. The Southern members threatened secession and dissolution. Hamilton was in despair. Jefferson met him in the street in New York before the president's house. The account of their interview, and the result of it, which settled not only the state debt question but the location of the capital, is thus related by Jefferson in his memoirs:

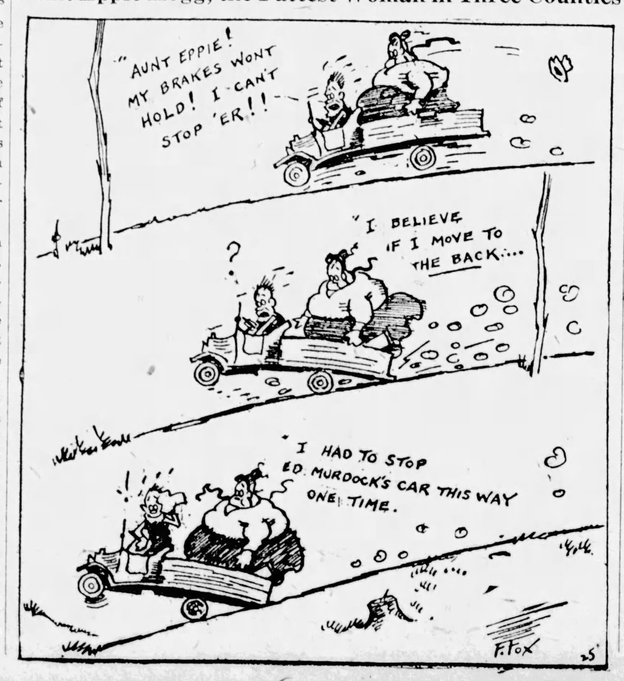
"He (Hamilton) walked back and forth before the president's door for half an hour. He painted pathetically the temper into which the legislature had been brought; the disgust of those who were called the creditor states; the danger of secession of the members, and the separation of the states. He observed that the members of the administration ought to act in concert; that though this question was not of my department; that the president was the center on which all administrative questions ultimately rested, and that all of us should rally around him and support, with joint efforts, measures approved by him; and that the question having been lost by a small majority only it was probable that an appeal from me to the judgment and discretion of some of my friends might affect a change in the vote, and the machine of government now suspended might again be set in motion.

"I told him that I was really a stranger to the whole subject; that not having yet informed myself of the system of finance adopted, I knew not how far this was a necessary sequence; that undoubtedly, if its rejection endangered a dissolution of our union at this incipient stage, I should deem that the most unfortunate of all consequences, to avert which all partial and temporary evils should be yielded. I proposed to him, however, to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two, bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting coolly together, could fail by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which was to save the nation. The discussion took place. I could take no part in it but an exhoratory one, because I was a stranger to the circumstances which should govern it. But it was finally agreed to that whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the union and of concord among the states was more important, and that, therefore, it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded to effect which some members should change their votes.

Sweetening the Pill.

"But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern states, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been a proposition to fix the seat of government either at Philadelphia or Georgetown, on the Potomac; and it was thought that, by giving it to Philadelphia for 10 years and to Georgetown permanently afterward, this might, as an anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be expected by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but White, with a revulsion of the stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this the influence he had established over the Eastern members, with the agency of Robert Morris, with those of the Middle states, effected his side of the agreement, and so the assumption was passed."

Aunt Eppie Hogg, the Fattest Woman in Three Counties



ABE MARTIN

Th' coal minin' an' railroad trouble is workin' a hardship on ever'buddy 'cept probably th' cook o' th' Mayflower.

Ther'll be a benefit fer th' Prosperity club at Melodeon hall t'night.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Bill's Ideas

Bill thought the world would be all right if all the men were Bills,
If all would till their patch of ground the way he daily tills;
If Jim and Joe and Jack and George would only change their ways
The troubles of the world would end and peace would rule our days.

Bill used to talk by night and day about the wrongs he saw.
To curb his neighbor's greed for gain there ought to be a law.
There ought to be a law to stop the man across the street
From charging money for his hay, and money for his wheat.

The troubles of the world are great, the government is lame,
Here sin and misery abound and someone is to blame;
If men in power, and men with wealth, and men of high degree,
Would change their ways and be like Bill, a happy world 'twould be.

Bill's garden wasn't much to see; in fact, the ground was bare
And running wild with ugly weeds he never knew was there;
And when Bill had a thing to sell, though greed's a dreadful vice,
Bill wanted all that he could get and asked a fancy price.

Bill could have helped the world a bit by cleaning up his yard.
He could have won with little toil his neighbor's high regard;
But Bill was satisfied with Bill, and so he spent his days
Insisting that his neighbors should be forced to change their ways.

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Finest Opium Den

An opium den declared to be the finest in the world was found in Antwerp and 260 inmates arrested.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "Give a man a bottle of moonshine and he makes a fool of himself. Give him a saxaphone and a place in a dance orchestra and he makes fools of others."

Life's Discomforts.

Reading some modern novels from beginning to end.

If you have to quarrel with your wife it's advisable to do so after dinner unless there's a restaurant handy.

Town Topics.

Ed Small didn't learn how to drive his new automobile until after he had built a garage for it, and now he doesn't need the garage.

Difference between primary and regular elections is that in the latter the voters outnumber the candidates.

No man ever dressed up on a boiling hot day without thinking men are martyrs.

Rosalind's Advice.

I am fleshy. What kind of food should I stop eating?—Mary.

Ans.—All kinds.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

James Cox, the only living Democrat in the Fall of 1920, has been touring Europe asking people what they think of the league of nations. Probably he wants to entice those who favor it to emigrate to the United States and become citizens so they can vote for him. He certainly needs the aid of strangers as he can't get it from others.

Europe is like a small village with a grouch. France would like to punch Germany on the jaw, but England is acting rather friendly toward the former bully of Europe. France threatens to let her chickens scratch up Germany's garden if Germany persists in refusing to pay her debts. Italy sides in with England, and Belgium stands at France's elbow and eggs her on. America should be glad that the Atlantic is wide.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

Do you live in a neighborhood where it is the custom for a group of sheiks and shebas of 1922 to gather at some blonde sheba's house to sing and dance on a cool, rainy evening? If you don't you're lucky. For the songs they sing nowadays and the dances they dance are not like the old ones, not even the ones that are only 10 years old.

Much has been said about the modern dance and I will not say more except that a fellow or girl who can throw a good imitation of a fit can win a prize as the best dancer. It's the songs I want to write about. They are called song hits, and I guess it's because they hit you between the eyes while they're being sung. A man who drinks a quart of moonshine at one sitting does not feel any worse than the person who has to listen to a group of modern boys and girls rendering the latest song hits from over the hedge next door.

In the first place every song writer tries to compose a song about somebody's blues. If he can't he thinks of something else, but most of them can. Judging from the number of blue songs the writers of these near melodies must have created them in a room daubed with blue paint. Every Tom, Dick, Harry, Isabella and Annie sing them until they are blue in the face and their listeners are blue with disgust. It's a wonder someone doesn't write something about somebody's old roses or pinks or apple greens. Instead they blue you to death.

The titles attached to the modern songs are strange. They might be used anywhere. My idea is that some dreamer writes the titles on small slips of paper, places them in a hat, shuffles thoroughly and pastes one over each song as he draws it from the hat. The titles are supposed to catch the eye. This they do while the singers who render the songs that go with them would catch a few missiles if the neighbors could drum up enough courage to hurl them.

Many a young man who longs to be a street car conductor, an iceman or a writer, fails, and then decides to take up song writing, thus causing those who are not deaf to wish that they were. The product of these failures might be marketed under such name as "Pink Fingernails," Hidden Ears, "With Rouge on Her Cheeks and Fringe on Her Skirts," "Take Me Home, Sweetie, Papa Just Made Some Beer," "When the Blue Blueing Went Blooey," "Snuggle Up," and a few others that are similar.

Most of the song writers live in New York. That's why so many people don't care about residing there. Once in a while I read about a person who goes into the woods to live the life of a hermit for a short time. He probably does it to rest his ears.

Your non-singing
UNCLE HENRY.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Oil Wells

NINE times I bought some oil well stock, from salesmen with the gift of tongues; they said with Croesus I would walk—they said it till they sprained their lungs. Nine times my hopes were running high, and I had dreams of princely state; I thought of gorgeous things I'd buy, when I had rubles by the crate. Nine times my visions knew a slump; the drillers only found hot air, and I was left upon the dump, a hopeless picture of despair. Then came a salesman from Long Beach, who wished to sell me sundry shares; he said, "Our prospect is a peach, we do not deal in fakes or snares. There's oil, my friend, 'neath Signal Hill, there's oil in windrows, heaps and piles; and when our boys begin to drill, the oil will squirt at least five miles." "Nine times," I said, distraught and blue, "I've listened to that line of bunk; nine times to blithe young men like you I've handed out my bottom plunk. I'm done with all your oil well stuff that cost me many hard-earned beans; I am no hog, I've had enough, and now I'll play the slot machines." The Long Beach wells are spurting oil, and men with shares drew princely pay; and I, though wearied by such toil, still kick myself five hours a day.

VARIETIES

The exact cause of sleep is unknown.

Columbia produces the finest emeralds.

Formosa has a world monopoly of camphor.

Twenty-five years is the average life of a coin.

Persia has no distilleries, breweries or saloons.

The Fiji islands have almost no native animals.

Ceylon produces the world's finest cinnamon.

There are 17 national parks in the United States.

The alphabet of the Tartars contains 202 letters.

Denmark has an insurance company for old maids.

A perfect emerald is the most costly of all jewels.

Oregon produces about 70,000,000 dozen eggs annually.

Six million children are born every year in China.

Gas masks have been found useless in mine fires.

Lions are subject to colds, coughs and tuberculosis.

A weight 490 times its own is just an average lift for a crab.

Portuguese is the language of about 30,000,000 people.

Canada possesses nearly half the water power of the world.

There are five women house surgeons in English hospitals.

Benjamin Franklin used electricity to treat nervousness.

Gold was the only metal that interested Neolithic peoples.

There are no fewer than 330 parks and squares in Paris.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of crude cocoa.

Hindoos prefer traveling on vessels with more than two funnels.

The most favorable time for identifying a star is when it is rising.

Bermuda has been regarded as being as formidable as Gibraltar.

Paris entertains on an average 160,000 foreign visitors each year.

The Roman bridal wreath was of verbena, plucked by the bride herself.

Thirteen million people each day attend moving picture plays in the United States.

The Alamo, historic Franciscan museum at San Antonio, Tex., was built in 1722.

Carrying the furniture of the former kaiser to Holland called for 53 railway vans.

Nearly 200 alphabets, ancient and modern, are known, of which 50 are now in use.

Kentucky has 65 women managers and superintendents of manufacturing establishments.

The Sitka widow when she puts on mourning paints the upper part of her face a deep black.

The widowed ex-Empress Zita of Austria, is a Bourbon, and daughter of the Duke of Parma.

It is an odd fact that Queen Mary, Princess Mary and Queen Alexandra were all born on a Sunday.

The use of blank space in separating words in writing was not begun until the tenth century.

The Indian of the Brazilian wilds appeases his hunger with rats, snakes, alligators and parrots.

Rockfall, a small island 250 miles north of Ireland, has sunk three feet in the last 33 years.

Pictures printed in dots, on the Braille system, are the latest innovation for assisting the blind.

The crown of Hungary consists of two diadems, one dating back to 1000 and the other to 1072.

Human legs are not of the same strength. In 54 cases in a hundred the left is stronger than the right.

In Denmark girls are taught to swim as little children and are as much at home in the water as on land.

School teachers represent 50 per cent of all the women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States.

Wyuta is the name of a town on the boundary of Wyoming and Utah. Wyocola is on the Colorado river.

Coos county, Oregon, is determined to exterminate coyotes. It pays $8 for killing males and $9 for females.

The United Kingdom is said to have more women workers in proportion to population than any other country.

Safety matches are used in remote localities around the Red sea which have never been visited by a white man.

Diamonds, in more superstitious days, were believed to ward off sorcery, repel poison, and foster victory over enemies.

The principle of the vacuum cleaner is being applied to unload coal, handle grain and other products in large quantities.

A 36-inch water main was recently repaired under water in New York harbor by means of a submarine oxy-acetylene torch.

Experiments are being made to substitute clay roofing tiles for the corrugated iron so largely used for roofing in the tropics.

Physicians in Spain are by no means well paid, and they are expected to attend the poorer classes without any charges at all.

A tree which stool 300 feet high and from which seven 32-foot logs were cut below the branches, was recently felled at Kapowsin, Wash.

According to an old belief, if the fire burns brightly on Christmas morning it betokens prosperity during the year; if it smolders, adversity.

Since 1907, education among the women of India has more than doubled. The proportion of educated women in 1907 was 2.2 per cent and in 1920 it was 5 per cent.

The government of British Columbia proposes to give a silver cross hung from a purple ribbon to every mother in the province who lost a son in the World war.

Telephones which speak a message loud enough to be heard thirty feet away and into which messages may be spoken from the same distance are a new invention designed as a "time-saver."

At Montgomery, Ill., one of the railroad companies which handles a great number of sheep, has built a shelter for these animals with accommodation for 70,000. It has a thousand-acre pasture in connection with it.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

BECKY'S SURPRISE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

Becky had decided to ... ation up in the ... woods, and had ... bags with the ... —enticing, that ... living out of doors. ... guaranteed not to ... in plates, warm ... rest of the in... you simply have ... the less they had ... easier the trails, and ... through the woods in ... steady shade, over ... leaves with ... leaves brushing ... scratchy branches ... at their ears and ... matter the pack on ... more the muscles ... and strain and ... muscles can ache! ... that they would ... until they came to ... right along the trail and then sit on ... over the cool ... forest noises ... and the waves ... sand restful, and ... would be all gone. ... and Becky was ... Now what do ... At home he ... evenings in a dark ... didn't dare enter ... herself into a reg... It. She would work ... good dinner and ... to his home... the time she had ... the dishes and ... for a cozy chat with her ... he would be shut up in that ... again.

He was perfectly unconscious of ... that she thought she was ... And every once in a ... he would say out, "Oh, ... I have a wonderful time." ... he would rush out with ... her old aprons wrapped ... his waist, holding a dripping ... his hand, and say, "Did you ... sky?" His en... was so boyish and eager ... she didn't have the heart to ... that she couldn't see a thing ... silly old film. She would ... at it and smile.

... vacation came; it was with ... reluctance that Becky saw ... packed. One thing good ... he couldn't very well make ... room in the rocks up there ... they wouldn't have time. She ... want to feel as she did about ... Fred liked so much, but ... wouldn't have been surprised ... she would take the ... and throw it as far as she ... Why, sometimes she even ... he preferred the horrid old ... to her own company.

The luxury of sleeping late was ... of the things they looked for... to on their vacation, although ... the first few days they could ... resist the call of early ... About the third morning ... woke while there was a mist ... air. She rolled out of her ... and slipped out of the tent. ... at the water's edge the cool ... was so exhiliarating that she ... impatient to be on the trail ... Everything was still. Even the waves seemed to be hushed in the dewy darkness of early morning. Becky was trying to make up her mind whether to wake Fred or let him sleep, when she spied the camera. It was carefully packed in a waterproof case and Becky picked it up as quietly as she could, for she had an idea.

It was somewhere near five o'clock and Becky hoped she could carry out her plan and get back before Fred discovered that she had gone.

She slid as silently over the ground as an Indian maiden, and turned over the canoe with hardly a sound. She paddled out into the misty morning without taking her paddle out of the water, Indian fashion. After she was out of hearing distance she paddled swiftly until she came to the place where they had caught sight of the deer the day before. The faintest outline of trees could be seen from the open lake through the mist and toward these Becky guided her canoe. When quite near the lagoon she drifted without making a sound. Drifted and waited.

Streaks of gray broke through the mist and the water grew more blue. The wind was blowing in Becky' direction. Therefore Becky stayed in one place as nearly as she could and when the morning light grew a trifle brighter she was rewarded by the crackling of branches and the springing footsteps of a sure-footed deer. Down to the water's edge he came for his morning's drink.

A deer's hearing is much stronger than his sight. And as the wind was blowing past him he did not notice Becky. She scarcely took a breath. She set the camera for a time exposure and counted off the breathless seconds. She turned the film, put the camrea back in its case and hurried back to camp as excited as a child.

Her paddle beat regular time into the water which rippled alongside her speeding canoe. The sun was beginning to make sparkling light on the choppy waves. Becky glided onto the shore back in camp, turned the canoe over as she had found it, put the camera back in its place and set about getting the breakfast ready. From the pack hanging on a nearby tree she took the cocoa and bacon which was soon sizzling on the camp fire. The appetizing odor brought a hungry Fred out of his tent.

"What a glorious morning!" he exclaimed. "How long have you been up, Becky?"

"Oh, for ages," she answered with a twinkle in her eye.

He did not suspect, and not until a week or so after on one of those evenings Becky hated so, did he discover the secret.

"Becky" he fairly shouted. "Why look what I have here on this film. I can't understand it. See," he said, "it looks for all the world like a deer." And then he began to read the twinkle in those eyes.

"You darling," he said, "I thought you didn't like to take pictures."

"Well, I don't," laughed his young wife, "but I just love you."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and a sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth. —Milton.

PARENTS CAN BE SELFISH, TOO

How-do-you-do, cousins? How is Nuisance? By this time she must think all these letters of advice are a nuisance instead of herself. Everyone loves to give advice, you know. Someone has said: "Advice is something the other fellow can't use, so he gives it to you." Be that as it may.

The reason that we all admire Nuisance and advise her to stick by her parents is because so few of us are so self sacrificing and unselfish ourselves. Am I not right, cousins?

I think these questions should be left between our own individual selves and God, choosing whatever appears to be of greatest need what we feel we can do the most good by doing.

I feel I can sympathize to a certain extent with you, Nuisance, for someone who is very dear to me, is placed in a position similar to yours. I fancy I understand a little of your trials and discouragements at least along this line.

These feelings of regret come upon one by spells, do they not? When everything goes wrong or when one has been disappointed.

There must be something you can do in your neighborhood to uplift your fellowmen. Trying to be a friend in need would help overcome that feeling of being a nuisance.

While I believe in doing the fair thing by one's parents, I also believe in the parents being fair, too, and allowing the child, who is so unselfish as to put aside his ambitions to stay home, to have all the enjoyments possible within their means, and show by being considerate that they appreciate what their children give up.

"Doing as you would be done by," is the ideal way on both sides of the question.

Aunt Martha, tell the little boy whose mother's birthday is August 3, that I have a 10-year-old brother and a seven-year-old nephew whose birthdays are August 3. Although you really couldn't call them his brother's twins.

Did I hear someone say, "Well, I wonder who she is?" I have visited you once before, in fact last year I told you of a trip I had taken. Of course you won't recognize me because I am hiding behind my real name.—Louise.

COME, BE A FAN.

Hello, folks, here I am again. I surely do enjoy The Blade and the letters from the cousins. What do you think of the story "The Great Muskeg?" I think it is fine. I am still on the Dream Ship and I am not sick either.

How would some of you like to see an up-to-date baseball game? Listen closely and don't laugh and I will tell you about one I have seen.

The game was called with molasses at the stick. Measles catching. Coal was in the box red hot with lots of steam. Horn was playing first and fiddle second. Cashier was short. Oats, corn and the farmer were in the field. Apple was umpire. Axe came to bat sharp and chopped. Coal let board walk and sawdust filled the bases. Song made a hit and Twenty made a score. Knife was put out for cutting first base. Cannon was given four balls and spiked. Hydrant ran but was shut off at home. Pigeon started to pitch, but soon went up in the air. Carpet got a hit but was beaten out. Spider caught a fly and the crowd cheered. Old man ice kept cooling the game until coal burnt him with a pitched ball and then you should have heard ice cream. Song made another hit and pigeon flew down to first and began to coax. Cabbage was green and thought he was ahead. Old grass covered lots of ground in the field. Organ refused to play and bread loafed around and put him out. In the sixth inning wind began to blow what he could do and hammer began to knock. Then the trees began to leave. Meat was playing for big steaks but was put out on the plate after being roasted by the umpire. Apples told fiddle to take his base. Oats was shocked not having a grain of sense. Pork started to squeal, but in turn was roasted by coal, who was hot. The public said apples was rotten and soft, but was game to the core, and he wasn't as green as he used to be. Hammer nailed one and made a nice drive through board. Then pig began to root. Cashier was caught trying to steal, which ended the game 1-0.

Eggs went broke but soap cleaned up a few. Door said that if he had pitched he would have shut them out.

It is all over. How did you like it?—Clarence Snyder, Indiana.

BUSY IS NO NAME FOR IT.

May I join you and have a ride on the Merry-Go-Round, if Mr. Waste Basket will let me by? I am a widower 40 years old August 18. I have three children, live on my own farm in Michigan. I was born in Pennsylvania. I look for The Blade each week.

This is a nice place here, such beautiful lakes and lots of good fruit. I have quite a time keeping house all myself, as my children are not big enough to do much yet. I like the letters and the poets' corner.

I have two horses and I have good crops this year.

You cousins ought to have seen me run yesterday. I pulled two autos out of trouble, one was from Ohio. They were stalled on a hill.

I see Mr. Waste Basket winking so I had better jump off the Merry-Go-Round.—Daniel of Michigan.

Short and Sweet

Now is the chance for some of you new writers to land right in the Boys' and Girls' column. Some of you old writers can have all kinds of fun under an Indian disguise. Come on, Laughing Water, Tomahawk and Big Chief, see if we can guess who you are.

Priscilla of Virginia wants to sit beside The Switzerland of America, since it was quite a shock to her to find that she didn't like bobbed hair, for she has it and she thinks it is real pretty. It is "awfully stylish" in good old Virginia, and no trouble at all to stack up.

Priscilla would like to visit the haunted house that Dixie Moonbeam wrote about, and she sends word to Bessie of Tennessee that her candy recipes were fine. How many others tried them?

A Dreamy Eyed Lass from Pa. was another one of our readers who attended Chautauqua this Summer. She saw the play, "Turn to the Right," and thought it was wonderful. This interesting lassie does not agree with Mick of Michigan, for she thinks women should have the same rights as men. If she has any more on her side she hopes they will please come to the front.

Flowers of W. Va. evidently is on Mick's side, though she thinks women should vote now that they have the right, but she thinks politics are so corrupt that it is no calling for a woman. Flowers thinks flappers are ridiculous, too. In her letter were a baker's dozen of four-leaf clovers counting the one which was drawn on the card. The next day Aunt Martha stepped into a deep hole and sprained her ankle. Unlucky? Well, you ought to hear what the doctor said. He said she was mighty lucky not to have been a horse because that was the kind of hole in which horses broke their legs, and if she had been a horse she would have had to have been shot!

"May I have a few lines in your Short and Sweet column?" writes Rosebud, who likes to read Short and Sweet best. Of course anyone who likes it best ought to be in it—don't you think?

Rosebud wants a twin. She will be in the sixth grade this Fall, is four feet, 10 inches tall and weighs 85 pounds, and is in the third grade of music. But what do you suppose she forgot to tell—her birthday. She really will have to come again now and maybe can find her a twin.

Next week we will have a real council meeting. So get your ears to the ground and be ready for the call.

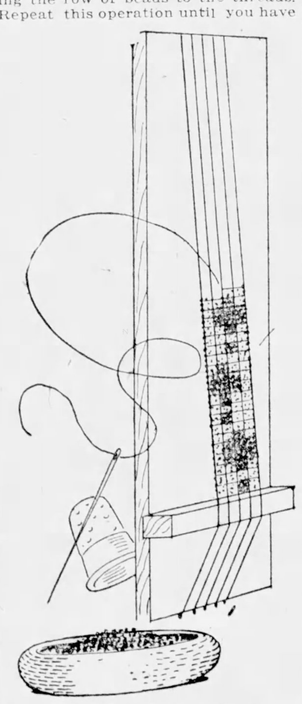
Art in the Home

Making Bead Chains.

The home made loom is simple to make. Smooth a board about two feet by three inches. The thickness does not make much difference but should be about a half an inch. Round the edges and corners. About five inches from one end fasten a block of wood as wide as the board and about two inches in height and width. The block should be fitted into a groove made for the purpose so that it can be slipped out when chain grows long enough to move.

Stretch an even number of heavy threads tight over block and board. The threads must be so tight that they will not slip.

Thread a fine long needle with stout thread. Knot it. Select your first row of beads which will probably be of the same color. There must be one less bead than there are threads. Pick up beads with needle and slip them between the threads on the loom. Hold them with your finger until you can pass the needle through them on the other side of the threads thus securing the row of beads to the threads. Repeat this operation until you have made the chain as long as you desire.



Patterns are easily made up—the simpler the better. A cross in a square, then a plain square, then the cross in the square repeated makes a very good pattern when contrasting colors are used.

Real Indian patterns of course are desirable and are easily copied. Or the motive used on an Indian bowl or rug can be adapted to the long chain.

Soldiers made gorgeous chains while studying vocational work, using gold and silver beads. These chains sold in America for as high as $50. But if colored beads are used the expense is very small. Bead belts are fashionable now and should be finished with bead tassels or fringe.

While roasting meat turn with a spoon instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and lets the juice out.

In Race for U. S. Senate

—Copyright, Wide World Photos.

MRS. M. C. MANDELL of Mesilla Park, New Mexico, has announced her intention of running for the United States senate as an Independent. She is the first New Mexico woman ever to accept the nomination for congress.

Mrs. Mandell's platform includes national insurance for crops, national warehouses, unemployment compensation, revised spelling, national divorce laws, inheritance tax to meet past war debts, popular war vote, government loans to farmers, and irrigation in the southwestern states. These are some of the principles for which Mrs. Mandell pledges her untiring efforts, for the benefit of the people of her state, and is supremely hopeful of election.

BOYS AND GIRLS

In the great world there are no accidents;
Enthroned above the age's ebb and flow,
Unseen, misunderstood.
God rules, who in all seasons and events,
Through fiery evil and o'erwhelming woe
Forever works the good.
—Lyman Whitney Allen

HIS MOST THRILLING EVENT

Hello, Everyone! Well, I'm still living and I'm so glad I am. As someone gave me an invitation to come in, I thought I would step in for just a minute. The reason you all haven't heard from me before now, is that I have been so greatly interested in what you all have had to say that I never thought to write until someone asked me to write.

Well, as Tennessee Tackie has suggested that we all tell the most thrilling event that ever happened to us, I will begin by telling my experience. It happened like this: I was working in the coal mines down among the West Virginia hills at a little mining town named War Eagle. One evening after I had quit work for the day I decided to ride the coal shifting train down to the post office and get my mail.

Well, all went right until we got down to the main line and started around a curve and switched in on the main line. Just as we started across the switch one of the cars in front of the one on which I was riding split the switch in some way and the front trucks were derailed and went bumping along over the ties for 50 yards or more before the brakeman could signal to the engineer and get him to stop the train.

When I saw that the car had left the rail I thought it time for me to get off, but as the train was running verey near at full speed it was a very difficult matter to get off without being stood on my head, so I hardly knew what to do. We soon came to a smooth spot, and there I decided to jump off. Instead of alighting on my feet, as I was calculating to do, I came nearer alighting on my head.

As good luck would have it I was not very badly hurt, only getting slightly bruised and my clothes torn a bit. I tell you I have been shy of freight trains ever since.

Now come along someone else and let's hear your experience. I am sure lots of you have had some real thrilling events happen to you, so come along and let us hear from you.

Well, I'll hush now before someone tells me to.

Thank you for the invitation you gave me, for I have greatly enjoyed myself, but I am sure you all feel bored. Best wishes to all of you.—Larkin Parks.

HISTORICAL PLACES DESCRIBED.

Having been a constant reader of The Blade, I have most certainly enjoyed the many interesting letters submitted by young people over the old U. S. A. If this misses the waste basket will come again.

This section of the Ohio Valley, bounded by its lofty fringe-capped hills and beautiful scenery affords many interesting narratives of early pioneer life.

Zane Grey's novel, "Betty Zane," is true in its plot formation, for Wheeling, only eight miles from my home, is the foundation of that remarkable incident.

The tourist in his quest for knoweldege of this early incident, will find at the top of Main street hill a stone marker on the exact location where the old fort stood.

Possibly 200 yards from this spot we find the location of the powder house, where Betty Zane, in that trying hour, made the heroic struggle for life and freedom.

And just beyond, at the crest of the hill that overlooks Little Grave creek and the broad silent waters of the Ohio river, where the silent canoe of the red man traveled its bosom from shore to shore—we find where Major McCullough made that daring leap.

Following the river, with its many bends and thick wooded hills, towering sentinel-like in their wild grand beauty, living monuments to many noble deeds, we start on our journey through what is known as the Narrows—a high shelving ledge possibly 500 feet above the river and extending almost a mile in length.

Here, on this wooded slope, Captain Foreman and 21 faithful followers were ambushed and slain by a band of hostile Indians. Today they rest—buried in one grave—close beside the silent waters of the Ohio.

As this is my first visit I will not stay longer. If this misses the old basket I will come again with a lengthy description of the Mound Builders.

I am sweet 16 and a high school freshman. — Dorothy of the old Buckeye.

INTERESTING HEIRLOOMS

I'm here chiefly to answer Don Quixote's letter. He said I didn't give him enough description of the stamped envelope. Will try to do better this time. The stamp that was only half printed was a current one cent one. The one having only an impression is a current two cent stamp. I also have a black eight cent stamp (current) and the stamp collector here says it is a misprint but since there are so many changes in stamps I don't know.

My mother has a Spanish paper more than a hundred years old and many other papers of somewhat later date. It is very interesting to read of happenings so far back. We have a few magazines for 1897 1900 and 1901 and the styles and illustrations are very funny.

Among the old things we have, the ones most interesting to me are the clothes and jewelry. The prettiest piece of clothing is an old shawl that once belonged to my great-grandmother. It is of black silk almost covered with black beads and decorated with two rows of fringe. Another pretty piece is a brocaded silk dress trimmed with beautiful lace. The skirt is full and long while the jacket is tight and a little short.

Oh dear, I had not intended to say so much.

A rural Teacher from Elizabeth, O., please come again and give us some more of your opinions. Peggy, come back and tell us some more about your grandfather's relics.

Can I give my place to some other cousins? All right then, I'll let Billy of Iowa have it.—Somebody from Nowhere.

GOOD SCOUT.

After a prolonged absence, I came to tell you that I'm the scout whom you wanted to hear from, Bob. Is ing Homer Rodeheaver sing, talk and the deep snows, Monsieur Bob?

Hasn't this been a glorious Summer? I have certainly enjoyed all the letters. What cousin said they were getting more interesting? And those trips too! Seaman, would it be asking too much to take the cousins on another voyage? I'm sure we woud enjoy it. Come again, Contemplator. Evidently it takes surprises for you to write. Come on cousins, let's give Contemplator a surprise party.

Day Dreamer, I especially enjoyed your discussion. Please come again with another splendid talk. Blooming Prairie Rose, I'm sorry your car behaved so badly. Don't forget to allow Silver to bring you on another visit. Billy Curls, I'm glad you didn't land in the waste basket.

I thank you for inviting A Junior to come again. You see I'm the author of the letters signed A Junior and A Scout. My real name is—Mildred.

LOST COUSIN IN WAR.

I enjoy all cousins' letters, but especially from the soldiers. I had two first cousins who went overseas. One was killed. He was buried over there, but afterward they brought him back to his home where he was buried again. His brother was wounded, but came back home alive. They were the only first cousins I had and I was real proud of them and still am.

I am going to a party tonight about two miles from where I live. I belong to a club and one of the members is giving it in honor of the club.

In two weeks I am going to Mammoth cave, which is in Kentucky, about 100 miles from my home. I am counting on having a good time. There is a large river where we can go through the cave, in which we can also go swimming. The river is named "Echo." All you cousins come and go with me and I know I will have a much better time.

These are my initials. If you all guess my name I will tell you if it is right.—E. F. J.

Green apple pie should be well sweetened and seasoned with a little cinnamon, salt and finely chopped salt pork,

Our Correspondents

Some of our Merry-Go-Rounders attended a family reunion in one of Toledo's parks, so two of us from our staff went out to say hello.

It is so much fun to meet these people who write and know that they are really truly people and not just myths.

Mr. J. M. Baker from California, who is a connoisseur of fruit, had come a long way and said he was not surprised that some of the Ohio farmers are starving. In the first place they do not prune the trees, he said. And they do not spray them. California may have climate, but it takes a great deal of care to be a successful fruit farmer.

What have you Ohio farmers to say to that?

Mr. Baker is also an advocate of woman's suffrage and is proud of his daughters, who were present, because they are enthusiastic voters. He thinks every woman should vote.

These good people threatened to give Aunt Martha's age away, but even if they try they probably won't come within a mile of it—so she isn't worried yet.

Toledo is a fine place for reunions. We wish some more of you would come to see us.

Has anyone a pattern for a coverall for a large woman who needs this style for a work suit? If so, we are sure Mrs. S. M. Walker of Pau Pau, Michigan, would appreciate the kindness if you would let her know. We can find nothing to answer the purpose in our fashions.

Keystone Oriole wondered why the Pennsylvanians do not send more letters to The Blade. One of our Pennsylvania readers answers that she thinks possibly they are more reserved, maybe selfish. She things the Western and Southern neighbors are more sociable than they are.

This Pennsylvania cousin enjoys the Summer there, but she can't say the same of the Winter, the chief reason being the condition of the roads, which, she says, are abominable. She says their taxes and auto licenses are high enough to have every road in the state improved, but there seems to be a "leak in the dyke" somewhere.

The reader who requested the poem The Church Walking With the World," will find the poem in the paper issued Nov. 17 1921.

Mixing With Martha

When Baking Cake.

A cake should not be moved while baking.

None but the best butter will do in pastry.

Never use fresh and old milk in the same cake.

It is hard to whip the whites of eggs stiff in a warm room.

All kinds of cakes are better for having the whites and yolks beaten separately.

As a rule, eggs with a dark sheil beat up nicer than those with a light one.

Cake is best kept in a tight can or jar. Do not cut more at a time than you expect to use.

To keep fruit cake, change it occasionally from a dry to a damp, and from a damp to a dry place.

In making pastry everything should be kept as cool as possible. If the shortening is soft, the crust will be heavy and solid.

Cake without butter should never be beaten, as it is sure to make it tough and leathery. Put the material together as lightly as possible, stirring it on the top, not from the bottom.

White Pound Cake.

One cup white sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk and one-half cup flour, two eggs, one and one-half teaspoonsfuls baking powder.

Marguerites.

One box of reception wafers, one cup of seeded raisins, one cup of English walnuts, the whites of two eggs, one-third cup of sugar; chop the raisins and nut meats fine. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff. Add sugar, raisins and nuts, a little at a time, until the mixture is smooth. Spread wafers on large dripping pan. Spread a little of the mixture over each wafer and bake lightly. These are dainty to serve with chocolate. To serve with salads, use only eggs and nuts, with a pinch of salt.

POETS' CORNER

The Whistling Regiment

James Clarence Harvey.

When the North and South had parted and the boom of the signal gun
Had wakened the northern heroes for the great deeds to be done,
When the nation's cry for soldiers had echoed o'er hill and dale,
When hot youth flushed with courage, while the mother's cheeks turned pale,
In the woods of old New England, as the day sank down the west,
A loved one stood beside me, her brown head on my breast.
From earliest hours of childhood our paths had been as one;
Her heart was in my keeping, tho' I knew not when 'twas won:
We had learned to love each other in a half unspoken way,
But it ripened to full completeness when the parting came that day;
Not a tear in the eyes of azure, but a deep and fervent prayer,
That seemed to say "God bless you and guard you everywhere."

At the call for volunteers her face was like drifted snow,
She read in my eyes the question and her loyal heart said "Go."
As the roll of the drums drew nearer, through the leaves of the rustling leaves,
The strains of Annie Laurie were borne to us on the breeze.
Then I drew her pale face nearer and said, "Brave heart and true,
Your tender love and prayers shall bring me back to you."
And I called her my Annie Laurie and whispered to her that I
For her sweet sake was willing to lay me down and die.
And I said "Through the days of danger that little song shall be
Like a password from this hillside to bring your love to me."

Oh! many a time at nightfall, in the very shades of death,
When the picket lines were pacing their rounds with bated breath,
The lips of strong men trembled and brave breasts heaved a sigh,
When some one whistled softly "I'd lay me down and die."
The tender little ballad our watchword soon became,
And in place of "Annie Laurie" each had a loved one's name.
In the very front of battle, where the bullets thickest fly,
The boys from old New England oft-times went rushing by,
And the rebel lines before us gave way where'er we went,
For the graycoats fled in terror from the "whistling regiment."
Amidst the roar of cannon and the shriek of the shells on high,
You could hear the brave boys whistling "I'd lay me down and die."
But, alas! Tho' truth is mighty and right will at last prevail,
There are times when the best and bravest by the wrong outnumbered, fall.

And thus, one day, in a skirmish, but a half hour's flight at most,
A score of the whistling soldiers were caught by the rebel host.
With hands fast tied behind us, we were dragged to a prison pen,
Where hollow-eyed and starving lay a thousand loyal men.
No roof but the vault of heaven, no bed save the beaten sod,
Shut in from the world around us, by a wall where the sentries trod.
For a time our Annie Laurie brought cheer to that prison pen,
A hope to the hearts of the living, a smile to the dying men.
But the spark of hope burned dimly, when each day's setting sun
Dropped the pal of night o'er a comrade whose sands of life were run.
One night in a dismal corner, where the shadows darkest fell,
We huddled close together to hear a soldier tell
The tales of dear New England and of loved ones waiting there;
When, hark! a soft, low whistle pierced through the heavy air,
And the strain was Annie Laurie. Each caught the other's eye,
And with trembling lips we answered "I'd lay me down and die."
From the earth, near the wall behind us a hand came struggling through,
With a crumpled bit of paper for the captive boys in blue.
And the name! My God! 'Twas Annie, my Annie, true and brave,
From the hills of old New England she had followed me to save.
Not a word or a sign, but follow wherever you may be led,
Bring four of your comrades with you," was all that writing said.

Only eight were left of the twenty, and lots were quickly thrown.
Then our trembling fingers widened the space where the hand had shown.
With a stealthy glance at the sentries, the prisoners gathered round,
And the five whom Fate had chosen stole silently underground.
On, on, through the damp earth creeping, we followed our dusky guide,
Till under a bank o'erhanging we came to the riverside;
"Straight over," a low voice whispered, "where you see yon beacon light,"
And 'ere we could say "God bless you," he vanished into the night.
Through the fog and damp of the river, when the moon was hid from sight,
With a fond old, faithful negro, brave Annie had crossed that night;
And the long, dark, narrow passage had grown till we heard close by
The notes of the dear old password, "I'd lay me down and die."

With oarlocks muffled and silent, we pushed out into the stream,
When a shot rang out in the stillness, we could see by the musket gleam
A single sentry firing, but the balls passed harmless by.
For the stars had hid their faces and clouds swept over the sky.
O God! How that beacon burning brought joy to my heart that night,
For I knew whose hand had kindled that fire to guide our flight.
The new-born hope of freedom filled every arm with strength,
And we paled at the oars like giants till the shore was reached at length.
We sprang from the skiff, half-fainting once more in the land of the free,
And the lips of my love were waiting to welcome and comfort me.
In my wasted arms I held her, while the weary boys close by
Breathed low "For Annie Laurie, I'd lay me down and die."

A Consecrated Life

GEORGE MacDONALD.

I said, "Let me walk in the field."
He said, "Nay, walk in the town."
I said, "There are no flowers there."
He said, "No flowers, but a crown."

I said, "But the skies are black,
There is nothing but noise and din."
And He wept as He sent me back.
"There is more," He said. "There is sin."

I said, "But the air is thick,
And fogs are veiling the sun."
He answered, "Yet souls are sick,
And souls in the dark undone."

I said, "I shall miss the light,
And friends will miss me, they say."
He answered, "Choose tonight
If I am to miss you, or they."

I pleaded for time to be given.
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem so hard in Heaven
To have followed the steps of your Guide."

Then into His hand went mine;
And into my heart came He;
And I walk in a light divine.
The path I had feared to see.

A Three-Toed Tree Toad's Ode

A tree toad loved a she toad
That lived in a tree;
She was a 3-toed tree toad,
But a 2-toed toad was he.
The 2-toed tree toad tried to win
The she toad's friendly nod;
For the 2-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the 3-toed tree toad trod;
But vainly the 2-toed tree toad tried—
He couldn't please her whim;
If her tree toad bower, with her V-toe power,
The she toad vetoed him.
—Van Raalte Vanguard.

In the Gloaming

In the gloaming, oh, my darling!
when the lights are dim and low,
And the quiet shadows falling, softly come and softly go;
When the winds are sobbing faintly with a gentle, unknown woe,
Will you think of me and love me as you did once long ago?

In the gloaming, oh, my darling!
think not bitterly of me.
Though I passed away in silence, left you lonely, set you free;
For my heart was crushed with longing; what had been could never be.
It was best to leave you thus, dear; best for you and best for me.

Snatches From W. B.

Have I a twin? I was 14 Aug. 25. Come again Jay Bee and Don Quixote. I liked your letters and will cheerfully resign my place to one of you—if I get one.—Cyclops of Michigan.

Johnny Funnyman, come again. Why have you been absent so long? Buckeye Hillikan, I am like you. I like to raise chickens and flowers. Mr. Seaman, since you are going to France. I would like to have a little talk with you.—Virginia Chatter.

I save the poems and Art in the Home and Mixing with Martha. I live on a farm of 102 acres. We have about 85 little biddies. I do love to feed them.—Ina G. Spencer.

Will you please make room for a new cousin? May Queen, I am your twin. I will be 20 September 15.—Bertha Thomas, W. Va.

How many little girls help their mother with the house work? I do. Have I a twin 10 years old the second day of March, 1922?—Peach Blossom of Michigan.

I am a gal of W. Va. We have no horses but I love to ride horseback. We do all our hauling with a truck.—Babs.

Weary, come take my place.—Happy but Lonesome.

My vacation will soon be over and I will have to do some studying.—Brown Eyes of Va.

I live near the battle ground of Rich mountain. There is a large house which marks this place. It has bullet holes in it. The soldiers used it for a hospital. People go there on picnics and gather chestnuts.—Dell, W. Va.

This is the fourth time I have written and I am sending the poem "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away" which was requested. I learned it and often say it.—Lily of the Valley.

I am just a little West Virginia girl who is going to start to high school soon and want all your good wishes. Have I a twin? I will be 16, November 16.—Ileen.

Get out of my way, Waste Basket. What would we do if we didn't get The Blade? Come again Sunny Tennesee, Lonely Traveler and all the rest. I have the same old question to ask. Have I a twin? I was born in January, 1905. Anybody who has a birthday in that month please come forward.—Lonesome Boy.

American Birthdays

September 1, 1730—John Cochran, surgeon in Revolutionary army.

September 2, 1834—Sumner I. Kimball, the originator and head of life-saving service.

September 3, 1827—John Drew, Sr., actor.

September 4, 1824—Phoebe Cary, poet.

September 5, 1836—Edward H. House, author and journalist.

September 6, 1860—Jane Addams, social reformer.

September 7, 1803—Silas C. Herring, safe inventor.

WORN OUT AFTER SHE COOKED A MEAL

Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read the Result

Cincinnati, Ohio. — "I suffered for a year with nervous troubles and irregularities before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back pained all the time and I was unfit for housework. I was worn out if I cooked a meal, and was unable to do my washing. My girl friends and my sister told me if I would take your Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills I would be relieved. After taking the first bottle I felt better, and neglected it awhile, but found I could not do my work until I was stronger. So I took the Vegetable Compound again and now I am the mother of a 19 months old boy. He is fat and healthy and I am sure I could never have carried him if it had not been for your medicine. I recommend your medicine to all women although I am young to be advising some one older." —Mrs. CHRIST. PETROFF, 318 W. Liberty St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

"See here! You let me go!" yelled Tonguay. "I didn't do not'ing. What for you arrest me?"

"Boss' orders," said Andersen gruffly. "That'll be enough. Set down like a good feller, now."

Tonguay made a flying leap for the door. Andersen, interposing, put out his leg, and the outlaw sprawled his length upon the floor. He looked up into the muzzle of the revolver.

"If you try that again you'll get a taste of what you give Jules there," said Andersen.

"You lie! I tell you I didn't do dat!" screamed Tonguay, sinking back into his chair and shuddering.

They watched each other for some time. It was beginning to grow light. Suddenly the trample of horses was heard outside. Then Inspector Quain appeared at the door of the shack, accompanied by four mounted constables. They were in full kilt, with bandoliers slung across their shoulders, and carried their short-barreled Rosses.

The men on guard came running up with the news of the outrage at the store. Quain listened, nodded. "Had considerable trouble, eh?" he said, dismounting and casting a glance about him at the burned-out buildings and the still burning sheds.

"That fire was set by enemies of the Missatibi," shouted one of the engineers. "And we've got one of the men in there!" He pointed toward the shack.

Quain went in. "Who's this man you've got here?" he asked Andersen.

"I dunno," said the Swede, "except that he's been making trouble in the camp, and he led the crowd tonight. They wanted to bust the safe open."

Quain turned to his men, who were awaiting the order to dismount. "Round up those men in their bunk-houses and keep the lot of 'em under guard!" he said, pointing toward the groups of laborers that had gathered about the horses.

The constables drove the Hunkies back toward their quarters. "Two of you'll be enough!" shouted Quain after them. "The other two—Beckett and James—will dismount and rest their horses. I'll want you chaps!"

"You've had some trouble," said Quain to Andersen.

"Why, this ain't trouble, inspector," answered the Swede. "You yust look inside that room. I guess it ain't the worst, what I told you already."

Quain strode to the door of Wilton's bedroom, uttered a sharp exclamation and bent over the body of Jules. He came back quickly.

"Who killed that Indian?" he asked.

"Lee Chambers, I guess."

"Tell me what you know. Look sharp, please!"

"Why, all I know is he done some crooked work on the trestling and beat it out of camp before Mr. Carruthers had time to fire him. Then Mr. Carruthers caught him prowling round the safe one night. Last night he come back after the fire, which I guess that feller there knows something about."

"I tell you I don' know not'ing!" yelled Tonguay, who seemed in the extremity of panic.

"Mr. Carruthers said Mr. Chambers killed Jules there and got into the safe. I dunno no more than that. But—"

Suddenly, with a frenzied scream, Tonguay leaped from his chair and darted for the door again. Andersen was just quick enough. He caught him on the door-sill, and the two men struggled furiously. Tonguay snatched Andersen's revolver out of his hand. Andersen's hand closed on the outlaw's wrist.

Quain ran to grasp Tonguay's arm, but, before he could hold it, the struggle ended. For Tonguay had got his finger on the trigger and was trying to bring the weapon in line with Andersen's head. Andersen swung the outlaw's arm around and the bullet, discharged too late, passed through Tonguay's left arm.

Screaming with pain and fear, the man rolled on the floor, and surrendered himself passively to the ministrations of the inspector and Andersen.

The spectators, who had gathered outside the shack, had come running in at the sound of the shot. Quain ordered them out, and, taking off Tonguay's coat, he cut the sleeve of his shirt away. One of the constables brought him his first-aid case, and he soon had the wound painted with iodine and bandaged.

"I'll put a blanket on the floor for the poor feller," said Andersen, as Tonguay collapsed in a dead faint in the chair where they had placed him.

"I'll not need you any further," said the inspector. "You'll help keep the men in their bunk-houses, in case of trouble. Take three or four of your own men. I'm going after Carruthers, and I expect to be back by noon."

He called one of the two men whom he had dismounted.

"You'll be on duty here until relieved," he said. "You will take charge of this man. Also that safe!" He pointed toward it. "Remember that under no circumstances is anyone to be permitted to enter."

The man saluted him. Quain called the second dismounted constable, and they rode off at a swift pace toward the portage.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Bowyer's Hour.

As Bowyer came back into the room Molly ran to her father, as if to shield him. The very presence of the man seemed to throw the old factor into the extremity of terror. He was trembling from head to foot, and looked utterly helpless and pathetic as he cowered before his persecutor.

Bowyer looked the incarnation of insolence and triumph as he stood in the doorway, red-faced, red-haired, like some sleek fox that has put off its habitual cunning because it is at last secure from danger.

His vicious eyes fixed themselves upon the girl's face as she fastened back the hair that hung about her. He stood before her, mocking, and yet with an undercurrent of determination that, the girl sensed and knew she would require all her wits to combat.

"That brute was rough with you," said Bowyer. "But I guess you gave him better than he gave you. I guess he got what he deserved. I told them you weren't to come to any harm. Well, McDonald, they didn't use you too rough, eh?"

"We were brought here by force and violence," said Molly defiantly. "Are we to be kept here in the same way?"

"You are, my dear," jeered Bowyer. "You've got a little lesson to learn about law in this country. You were going to have me whipped, eh?"

"And I would still, and will!" she flamed out. "Let us go immediately!"

"By George, you're splendid when you look like that!" said Bowyer, breathing thickly. Molly realized her mistake; her anger only added fuel to his passion. She tried to compose herself.

Suddenly he stepped forward and took her hands in his. "Molly—listen to me now," he said. "Listen quietly. I'm not going to hurt you. I did what I did because I wanted you. I love you. I've got to have you, Molly. But I want you to love me. Let's forget it all. What'd you say, Molly? Did you ever think of what I've got to offer you?"

She tried to draw her hands away, but he held them tightly, and, remembering her resolution, she stood with them passive in his own.

"What's your answer, Molly?" asked Bowyer.

"Never!" she cried. "You knew that! Did you think I was going to change because you had had me kidnaped and inflicted this outrage upon me?"

Bowyer turned toward the factor. "Maybe, she'll obey you, McDonald," he said softly; and something in his tone arrested the girl's attention.

Bowyer was threatening, not pleading, and McDonald was gray with fear. He leaped up. "Molly, he means it!" he screamed. "We can't escape him. He'll get you as he got me. Molly, say 'yes' to him, because he's won. He'll get what he wants, anyway. And it's no shame to see when you're beaten, and to give way."

The sight of the trembling old man swept away all the girl's resolve. Her loathing for her persecutor drove her to frenzy. She tore her hands from Bowyer's, ran behind the divan, and snatched up a rifle that stood there. She raised the stock above her head with both hands.

"If you touch me again I'll kill you!" she cried.

Bowyer looked at the factor. "Then I'll tell her what I know," he said. "For years I've stood by you and shielded you—"

The factor's hands went up as if he were warding off a blow, and there was the mute appeal of a whipped dog in his eyes. Bowyer went on:

"For years I've protected you from the law. Now I've done with you."

"You can tell me, Tom Bowyer!" cried Molly.

He swung toward her. "I'll tell you then," he roared. "Your father's a murderer. He's been wanted by the police these twenty years and more, and he's still wanted. The police don't forget. I knew it from the first. He came to me and asked my help after he'd murdered a man in a common brawl. He wanted to give himself up. I told him not to. I got him his job at the portage, where he'd be secure. I've stood by him, been his friend, protected him. But I'll protect him no more."

He wheeled upon the factor. "Now speak to her again!" he shouted. "You're her father!" There was intense mockery in his tone. "She'll obey you. Ask her if she wants you to swing in the jail-yard at Yorkton while she's on her honeymoon with Will Carruthers!"

His brutality seemed to strike down the last spark of McDonald's manhood. With a whimpering cry the factor dropped to his knees and hid his face in his hands. Molly let the rifle fall and shrank back against the wall. A cry broke from her lips.

"It isn't true, father!" she begged, fixing her eyes in terror upon the factor's. "Tell him it isn't true. You didn't kill that man who insulted my mother! And, if you did, you did it to protect her. Tell him it's a lie!"

The factor's whimpering moans were all her answer. They ceased, and for a full minute there was not the least sound in the room. Slowly Molly raised her head, and the look that had come into her eyes at last was one that Bowyer had seen in the eyes of many men and women before. He knew that the time of his triumph had come.

"Unless I marry wou, Tom Bowyer," said Molly, "you will betray my father, who trusted you?"

"I'll give him up to justice," Bowyer shouted. "I'll fight with what weapons I've got. My God, Molly, isn't it all part of the game? Wouldn't any man who was a man fight for what he wanted most of all in the world? If you don't give up, I swear he'll hang. You know what Canadian law is. I swear to you I'll have him hanged in Yorkton inside of six months if you don't agree to what I'm asking of you. It isn't as if you and Will Carruthers were engaged now," he went on brutally.

"And if I do agree?" asked Molly, shuddering.

The sudden glance of hope in the factor's eyes went to her heart. But McDonald, crushed under his servitude, had a flicker of manhood after all.

"Don't do it, Molly lass!" he shouted. "I'll hang!" He turned upon Bowyer. "I'll hang!" he shouted; and then his voice broke into a whimper.

"Shut up, you old fool!" said Bowyer, contemptuously. "If you agree, Molly," he said, "the past will all be forgotten. I swear it will. I love you, and I'll be true to you. I'll give you everything you want, and I'll make McDonald a home as long as he lives. Damn it! You look as if I was asking something awful of you! What's the matter with me? Ain't I good enough for you?"

Another silence followed. The factor's eyes were fixed on Molly's, and they seemed to contain all that there was of life in the white face, drawn like a death-mask, and set in innumerable, graven lines.

"Let me think!" cried the girl, pressing her hands to her eyes to shut that picture out.

And she thought with all the energy at her command. Will was gone out of her life. That left her nothing. She did not believe that the law would hang her father, but at least it would imprison him until he died. And she knew that his awful fear was hardly at all of death.

It was of the grave beneath the tamaracks, by which his own would never be dug; it was the impending fall of that blow which he had shrunk from all those years.

She looked up, to see Bowyer's red face peering into her own. She shivered, as if with mortal cold.

"I'll marry you," she said.

The slow smile that spread over Bowyer's face was indescribable. He turned to McDonald. "Well, that's settled at last," he said, rubbing his hands together in gloating self-satisfaction. "Get to bed, McDonald. Molly and I will sit up a while and talk over the details of our honeymoon trip. That ain't your business. Maybe we'll do a little love-making on the side, too, but not too rough. I guess I know how to handle a girl!"

He strode toward the door and opened it. The factor stood stock-still for a moment. Then, at Bowyer's call he stumbled toward it, and Bowyer led him across the passage into another room.

"You'll be comfortable in here, McDonald!" Bowyer shouted, slapping the old man on the back. "There's your bed, and I'll bring you your hot water in the morning." He laughed boisterously. "And don't you fear for Molly. I'll take mighty good care of her."

There followed his returning footsteps, and the sharp, sudden click of a key. Then came a furious rattling from within. Bowyer turned angrily.

"Go to bed, you old fool!" he shouted. "Didn't I tell you I'd take care of her?"

The rattling ceased, but Molly heard the factor's feet shuffling as he stood irresolutely behind his door, listening. Bowyer came back and slammed the door behind him. He put his hand on Molly's shoulder.

"Sit down, my dear," he said, pointing to the divan.

Molley obeyed. He took his seat beside her, and flung his arm over the back. She shrank from him with an instinct that she could not control, and she saw a spasm of anger cross Bowyer's face.

"I'm glad that's all settled at last," he said. "God, you've led me a chase, Molly! Hardest I've ever had; but I knew I'd get you in the end. I always do. Maybe I'd have got you anyway, eh, my dear?" he continued, placing his red hand upon her white one.

"When do you wish me to marry you?" asked Molly in a whisper.

Bowyer threw back his head and laughed. "Now you're talking," he answered. "That's the point I was coming to. I'm a business man, and I'm used to paying what I have to for what I want. Sometimes I have to pay more than I want. Sometimes prices go up—or down. Not that I'm meaning you, you understand. But I've been thinking that when two people are agreed on the same thing, and there's no way out of it, unless you want the old man to swing—why, it mightn't be necessary for you and me to get married at all."

He slid his arm about her waist and bent his red face toward hers. For an instant the girl misunderstood. Then she leaped to her feet, her eyes blazing.

"Get out of my way, Tom Bowyer! If you try to stop me I'll murder you!" she screamed.

She ran round behind the divan, snatched up the empty rifle, and, as Bowyer followed her, brought down the stock with all her strength.

Had it struck his skull it would have knocked him unconscious. But in the nick of time he leaped aside, and it fell across the muscles of his neck and shoulders. With a howl of pain he wrenched the weapon from her hands. He beat her across the face again and again with his fists. He seized her by the hair, twining it in his hand, and, forcing her head back, put his hands over her mouth.

She tried with all the strength she possessed to pry his hands away; the red and swollen face that leered into her own seemed to fill all space, like a huge, evil sun. Her cries were mingled with the shouts of the factor, who was rattling wildly at his door. With all the strength that remained in her she tore at the red hand over her mouth, and bit into it until her assailant yelled with pain. His grasp on her throat loosened for an instant. She drew in a deep gasp of air. Then she saw that the door was open.

Hackett was in the room. He was shouting to Bowyer, who released the half-conscious girl, stood up, and yelled in answer. The outlaw was tugging frantically at his arm. There came the plunge of a heavy body against the door of the camp. Hackett sprang forward, and fell sprawling back under a terrific blow.

Wilton stood on the threshold.

CHAPTER XXV

Under Arrest.

Molly saw it all as if in a dream. The hideous presence of her assailant was still with her. Then she saw Hackett and Bowyer pull pistols from their pockets. And each act was extended in her mind and vision through an eternity, as if it would never end.

She sprang to the table, seized the oil lamp, and hurled it at their backs.

It struck them fairly, sending them staggering before they had time to fire. Instantly the curtains before the window were ablaze. A stream of burning oil shot across the floor to the divan, which began burning furiously, filling the room with smoke. Wilton and the two men closed.

There followed a furious struggle. The combatants rolled over and over, stumbling against the burning divan, knocking over the chairs, crashing into the walls. All the while McDonald hammered at the door, and added his shouts to the uproar.

Molly darted across the passage and released him. "They're murdering Will!" she cried. But the old man, staggering out, only shouted distractedly. Molly ran back. Hackett had Wilton by the throat, and, as she entered the room, Bowyer wrenched himself free, raised his pistol, and brought the butt crashing down on Wilton's head. Wilton toppled back into the blazing oil.

Bowyer aimed, but Molly knocked up his arm, and the shot went wild. Bowyer turned upon Molly with a ghastly grin.

"Damn you!" he shouted, raising his pistol to strike her down. McDonald spring between them. Hackett pulled at Bowyer and dragged him to the door. He whispered in his ear, and Bowyer cursed him. They clinched in the passage.

Molly was unconscious of what was transpiring. She had rushed to Wilton, and, grasping him by the shoulders, pulled him out of the flames. Seizing him in her arms, she began madly beating out the fire that was licking his clothes and hair. She tore off his blazing coat and with it extinguished them. Then, holding his head against her breast, she staggered toward the door through the thick smoke, McDonald at her side.

As she neared it Hackett leaped forward. He pushed the factor violently back and slammed it. An instant later there sounded the click of the key in the lock.

McDonald tugged at it desperately. They pulled together, but it held fast; and now the room behind them was a blazing furnace.

"The window! The window!" shouted the factor.

But that side of the room was a living wall of fire, and they seemed to be trapped hopelessly. The heat was becoming intolerable. McDonald's hair and beard were beginning to singe.

Molly ran behind the blazing divan, picked up the rifle, and drove a smashing blow against the back wall. It cracked; again and again she dashed the stock against it, until a section of the pine planks gave way under her assault.

Together they carried Wilton through into a room behind. Outside it was quite light; a gust of wind came through an open window and fanned the flames to fury. With a roar the fire leaped up the outer walls, and the whole front of the camp was ablaze.

Molly scrambled to the sill, clung there, and dropped. The factor, leaning out, lowered Wilton's body. And he himself dropped to the ground beside the girl.

As he dropped she perceived, without realizing it, that he had used both arms and legs. The paralysis had left him.

They ran down toward the lake, carrying Wilton between them, and making instinctively for the shelter of the undergrowth.

As they passed the road, Bowyer came out of the stable, pulling fiercely at the horses, which were fastened to the rig. He had set his foot upon the step when Lee Chambers and Hackett broke upon him from among the trees.

They made a leap for the vehicle. "Let us in, damn you!" Chambers yelled.

Bowyer dealt him a blow with the whipstock that sent him staggering. With a vile oath Hackett sprang for the step. Bowyer lashed him across the face, causing him to miss his footing, and cursing and shouting, the two men rushed after him and disappeared down the road. The sound of the galloping horses died away. Molly kneeled at Wilton's side, bathing his face with water from the lake. The factor held his wrist.

"His pulse beats sound," he said. "He'll come back to himself soon. Let's awa', lass; let's awa'."

The girl hardly heard him. Piteously she scanned Wilton's face for some sign of returning consciousness. But Wilton did not stir, though he was breathing easily.

Presently, with a hideous clamor, the two outlaws returned. Molly held her breath as they came back along the road, only a few yards above where they crouched with the factor. But they passed on, and turned up toward the camp, which blazed furiously, a flaming parallelogram against the glow of the eastern sky, into which the rim of the sun just projected from the horizon.

They had been drinking hard, for they staggered and held each other and shouted as they watched the sight. Presently, with one accord, they began to fire their pistols into the middle of the blaze. Molly heard Wilton's name and hers uttered. The ruffians had no idea that they had escaped, for there was no longer a broken wall between the rooms, nor any wall at all.

Even as she watched the girl saw the blazing walls tumble inward. The men leaped back, and then, shouting drunkenly, made their way toward the stables.

"Come awa', lass!" muttered McDonald, pulling at Molly's arm.

He took Wilton by the legs, and together they crept cautiously further into the bushes beside the lake. From here the uproar of the drunken ruffians in the stable could still be heard, but there was little likelihood of discovery.

Suddenly Wilton opened his eyes. And his first words fell like an icy chill on the girl's heart.

"Kitty, I tried to save your line!" he muttered.

He was thinking of the fire. He stared into Molly's eyes without recognition, and his own closed again. Once more the factor pulled at the girl's sleeve.

"Come awa', lass!" he whispered eagerly. "He'll get well. Come! It's our chance—a grand chance for us!"

"What do you mean?" she whispered back.

"Dinna ye see? They think we're dead. Tom Bowyer'll think we're dead in the fire. He'll never trouble us again. Come, lass! He winna come to no harm!"

As he spoke, Molly perceived two horsemen riding along the road. They were policemen; they moved at a slow walk, and carried their rifles on their arms. From where she crouched in the undergrowth she had a clear field of vision.

When they were within two hundred yards of the camp they dismounted, tied their horses to a tree, and began to run forward swiftly along the road. The uproar in the stable had not ceased. Hackett and Chambers, believing themselves secure, were making a day, as they had made a night of it.

Lee Chambers came staggering out, a bottle in his hand. And suddenly, a hundred yards away, he saw Quain and the constable.

He bolted back with a scream of terror. Then followed Hackett's bellowing roar, and the two men appeared at the door with rifles in their hands.

The policemen ran toward them. Quain led the way. "Drop those! Hands up! We've got you!" he shouted.

They fired together in answer, with shaking hands, that sent their bullets harmlessly overhead. Quain shouted again for their surrender. Molly saw Hackett drop on one knee and draw a careful bead upon the inspector.

At that moment the constable fired. The outlaw toppled head over heels like a shot rabbit, and never stirred again. The bullet had pierced his heart.

With a cry of despair Chambers fired wildly and turned to run. Once more Quain shouted, and the constable fired again. Chambers dropped in his tracks and lay still.

Horror-stricken at the sight, Molly crouched by Wilton's side. His eyes were open again. He did not yet recognize her, but it was evident that consciousness was coming back to him.

As the policemen began to carry the bodies of the outlaws into the stable the factor plucked violently at Molly's arm.

"Lass, ye'll come with me now," he pleaded. "Dinna ye understand? We're dead—we're dead forever. It's our chance to begin our new life—the life we spoke about togither."

She saw that her father was verging upon a frenzy. And she understood the madness of his desire to shake off the past that had oppressed him so many years—the fear of Bowyer, always gnawing at his heart.

"What do you want to do, father?" she whispered.

"I'll tell ye, lass. Ye ken the trail that strikes off from the road below the lake and runs nigh the portage? We'll tak' that. There'll be nobody about. And ye see, lass, the police will stay here all day until they get a cart to carry the bodies back to Big Muskeg. Or maybe one of them will ride, but he winna go to the store. We'll go to the store and pack our few things and go. Aye, we'll go. We'll travel east through the bush twa hundred miles or maybe more, till we strike the line somewhere. And then we're free. I've five hundred dollars put awa' in the store for just such a circumstance. Dinna say no, lass!"

She was touched by the babbling, stammered words. They went straight to her heart.

"He's naething to ye, lass?" asked thefactor, pointing at Wilton.

Molly looked at him. He had fallen into a deep sleep. She could do nothing for him by remaining.

"No, father, he's nothing to me," she answered.

"We'll put him a wee bit higher on the slope, where they'll see him," the factor whispered.

They raised Wilton and laid him on the new-fallen snow, not far from the road. Then, cautiously and secretively, they turned and plunged into the depth of the underbrush.

It was two hours later when Wilton opened his eyes, to find himself lying in the stable. The inspector was standing at the door; the constable paced at his side.

Wilton looked at Quain with astonishment. He could remember nothing since his plunge into the burning building.

"Jack!" he called feebly.

Quain turned back from the door and stood beside him.

"What's happened to me? How did you get here, old man?"

Quain, who appeared to be struggling with some deep emotion, did not answer him.

"You know how I got here?" continued Wilton. "They trapped Miss McDonald and her father—where is she, Jack?"

"They're not here, Will."

"They must be here. I tell you I saw her. That beast Bowyer had her by the throat. It made me see red! They got me down, and the place was afire, and—"

"Don't tell me that, Will," said the inspector in a choked voice. "Don't tell me any more."

"Why not, Jack? What's the matter with you?"

"Because you're under arrest for the willful murder of Joe Bostock. And I've—I've cautioned you!"

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Trap.

Bob Payne, the lawyer, found himself in a quandary as he walked from his office toward the Clayton jail. He could not make up his mind whether his client, Will Carruthers, was innocent or guilty, and that was a position in which he did not often find himself.

Either Carruthers was one of the coolest and most deliberate murderers that had ever lived, or he was the victim of an extraordinary well-woven conspiracy.

The former was the popular view. The groups that formed at the noon hour on Clayton's main street were unanimous in that belief, and, because Joe Bostock had been a universal favorite, the cry for a quick trial and speedy retribution was unanimous.

Only one man stood out against this expressed opinion. That was Jim Betts. But Jim was a cross-grained, queer character, and the very fact of his opposition only served to confirm the judgment of the few wayfarers.

Whether Wilton was innocent or guilty, Bob Payne meant to fight to the last. It was his first big case, and it had attracted attention throughout the province. Besides, Payne had taken a liking to Carruthers, and he was resolved to free him. That, of course, presumed his own belief in his client's innocence. But Payne had set his mind that way in the face of the evidence, and his mind was the trained servant of his will.

The most damning thing in Payne's eyes was the fact that Wilton had come to him with the purpose of weaving just such a web about Phayre.

He found his client seated in his cell, scribbling upon pieces of paper covered with diagrams, just as he had found him on the occasion of his previous visit. Wilton rose and they shook hands.

"That isn't connected with your case, Carruthers?" asked the lawyer, looking at the papers, his curiosity aroused.

"No," answered Wilton. "It's just some plans of mine." Then, seeing that Payne was evidently interested, "I'm trying to work out a route for an extension of the Missatibi."

Wilton's stock took a sudden tumble in Payne's estimation. Wilton was overdoing it. No man could feel as cool as that with a charge of murder hanging over his head.

Suddenly Wilton swept the papers to the floor. "It's all I've got to do, Payne!" he cried. "It's all that I can do to keep me from thinking! It's all that holds me back from going mad, with the memory of that night, and Molly—and Miss McDonald burned to death! You know that we were once engaged to be married?"

Wilton's stock ran up again and reached a higher point than ever before. If Payne had graded his faith on a thermometer, it would have hovered above the line: "Certainly innocent."

He put his hand on Wilton's shoulder. "I understand," he said. "But she may not be dead. Remember that nothing—no remains were found under the ruins."

"She was there. I saw her, Payne. And now—she's gone. There isn't a chance she could have escaped. Where would she have gone if she had, except back to the store? That blaze would have destroyed all traces. The place was a furnace."

"You escaped," said the lawyer. "How could you if she couldn't?"

Wilton clenched his fists. "That's what's driving me mad," he answered. "How? I don't know, Payne. The only possible thing that I can think of is that, while half conscious, I automatically fought my way out of the camp and left her and the old man to die in the fire."

"I don't believe that, Carruthers. It isn't possible."

"Why isn't it possible?"

"Because psychologists will tell you that when a man is half-conscious or delirious the real man comes uppermost. If you were that sort of man and could control your cowardice by will power—then, when the will had ceased to ride the body, yet, you might have done it. But there isn't a yellow streak in your nature."

And this was a great deal for the lawyer to vouch for. He was surprised afterward when he remembered that he said that. Perhaps his real opinion had come uppermost in him.

He sat down. "Let's go over the facts together," he said. "There's going to be a fight. You realize that? Not that you won't win out. Of course you will. But when popular passions are stirred—when a newspaper campaign has practically prejudged the case, it's apt to be reflected in the minds of the jury. I've thought of asking for a change of venue. But—I'm frank, Carruthers—the feeling is widespread and Clayton is the town where your enemies have the least influence. I think we'll fight them here."

"I'll fight it out here," answered Wilton.

"Well, now, we've got to meet the points they'll raise. First of all, it's no good laying emphasis on the fact that you were Joe Bostock's friend for years. That's what the prosecution is playing on."

"You want me to take the line that the whole conspiracy was trumped up by Bowyer and Phayre. Well, we've got to make sure of our ground before we can take it. We're on the defensive, Carruthers. And sometimes it's better to hold a strong position than to stake all upon a rash assault. There are just two things to consider; what can we prove against them, and what can they prove against us?

"There's no evidence whatever against Bowyer. I haven't the shadow of a doubt that he was at the back of the conspiracy to destroy your trestling and burn your camp, and play havoc with the Missatibi in general. And no doubt he wanted to find out what was in your safe. Those checks might have been forged by interested parties and put there. But it doesn't link up with Joe Bostock's death up with it. He had no motive, you see?"

Wilton listened and nodded "On," he said.

"Your luck has been infernal. If it could be proved that Bowyer hired those men to kidnap Miss McDonald and her father—though it wouldn't help directly—it would create a prejudice in the minds of the jury. We could bring that in as evidence. It would discredit Bowyer. It would force him into the witness-box and give us an opportunity. If those men—if Miss McDonald could go into the witness-box—we could present something of a case. But they're dead—at least those outlaws are dead—and their secret died with them."

"We can get Tonguay there."

"I wouldn't hope for much."

"He'll be scared to death. He can be made to speak."

"You don't consider that he may be a star witness for the prosecution, Carruthers? He's got his neck to save. And, if your implication of Phayre is the correct one, you remember that Phayre is a director in the Clayton hospital, and donated a large sum of money to it. Three weeks in a private room there offer opportunities."

"You do believe that Phayre is implicated?" cried Wilton.

"I do, Carruthers. I'll be frank with you. I didn't at first. But I'm convinced that either Phayre or Bowyer was privy to Joe Bostock's murder. I believe it was an accident and that they're playing on it to get you convicted.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE new college room or the new house takes hours of work to settle. However, it is fun to do it and especially if you are dressed for the work. Dressing correctly for the part you choose to play during the day is as necessary to efficient accomplishment as energy and perseverance.

The shop girl for instance, wearing high heeled shoes and many dangling jewelry, the high school girl wearing a taffeta dress, a coat wearing a tailored suit, would all be ridiculous. It is essential when doing housework to find the house dress or apron which washes easily and gives freedom for exercise, for housework is one of the best exercises in the world.

No. 1354—Ladies' Apron or House Dress—Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1444—Ladies' Apron—Cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with 8¾ yards binding.

No. 1390—Ladies' Apron—Cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with 4½ yards binding.

No. 1398—Ladies' Apron—Cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material with 2½ yards edge.

No. 1469—Ladies' House Dress—Cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1395—Ladies' House Dress—Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 2 yards binding.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly. 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Tenant Is Champ

A. W. Trotman, a tenant farmer and breeder, won the bull championship at the recent show and sale held by the Hereford Herdbook Society at Hereford, England. His reward was the Owens Williams challenge cup. The same bull, Byford Return, a yearling won $100 in additional class prizes. Seventy-four bulls sold averaged $295.

MUTT AND JEFF— **Mutt Couldn't See Any Humor in That** By "BUD" FISHER

STEEL INDUSTRY INCREASES PAY

20 Per Cent Wage Boost for 300,000 Workers Is Announced.

Leading steel corporations, employing normally nearly 300,000 workers, have announced a 20 per cent wage increase for all day laborers in their manufacturing plants. The United States Steel Corporation took the lead, but was quickly followed by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co. and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.

News of the increase came as a surprise to the financial district, probably because wage adjustments in other industries have been generally downward. It was followed by slight recessions in the prices of steel shares.

No explanation of the increase was given by the steel corporations. However it is known that the immigration law has cut off the supply of unskilled laborers which formerly drifted to the iron and steel centers. When the labor shortage became acute last Spring and the steel industry began to show signs of rehabilitation, temporary relief was afforded by the employment of men thrown out of work by the coal strike.

Resumption of coal mining and the increasing demand for laborers in other industries, combined with the expected revival this Fall, is reported to have caused apprehension among mill managers, who feared that the higher wages elsewhere would cause sufficient desertions to hamper their operations at a time when there was every prospect for greatly increased orders.

The United States Steel Corporation employs approximately 220,000 men, of whom 156,000 are affected by the wage increase, the 64,000 in the mining and transportation departments being excluded.

David Williams, secretary of the general strike committee of the Metropolitan railroad district, said the increase would "put considerable fire into the veins of railway labor."

DOMINION TRADE PROGRAM URGED

Bonar Law Thinks Empire Should Form Closer Internal Relation.

The need for the development and expansion of trade within the confines of the British empire has been stressed recently by a number of public speakers.

Among these is Andrew Bonar Law, former chancellor of the exchequer, who at a recent luncheon to the visiting members of dominion parliaments said:

"I am not an advocate of complete indifference to the wreck of Europe, but I say our first duty is to develop our own heritage, and in that will be found the way to safety and prosperity.

"The war could not have been won without the help of the self-governing dominions. It will be one of the tragedies of this world if, after this co-operation, we should not be closer knit in the bonds of a common empire.

"The whole of central Europe, from the commercial point of view, is gone. It we have to wait for the hope of recovery until order is restored in that part of the world, it will be a black outlook for this country.

"Before the war our total exports to Germany, Russia, and the whole of central Europe amounted to far less than a half of what we sent to our self-governing dominions. It is there we must look."

The association of British chambers of commerce at its quarterly meeting in London passed a resolution urging on the government the need for convening at an early date an imperial conference at which the government, the dominions, and commerce and industry should be represented, in order to consider the developments of empire resources.

The government has decided to pay half the cost of sending all approved emigrants to the dominions. This will cost it about £3,000,000 annually.

"Great as has been the past of the British Empire," said Lord Birkenhead, chancellor of the exchequer, in referring to this measure, "it will be as nothing to its future if the wisdom of our statesmen in all parts of the empire is equal to the gigantic task that awaits them."

DISABLED VETS PRESENT PLEA

Recommendations on How to Handle U. S. Aid Are Given to President.

Recommendations as to government policies in dealing with the disabled former service men were presented to President Harding last week by C. Hamilton Cook, national commander, and a delegation representing the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

The recommendations include granting a diploma, which would be recognized by employers, to service men graduated from a rehabilitation course, just compensation; distribution of the $500,000 revolving fund authorized by congress among the district offices of the veteran' bureau so that needy cases may be promptly relieved; rating and rerating of disabled veterans by the examining physician, instead of by persons who have never seen the disabled man; placing of rehabilitated men in positions prior to their discharge from training; granting of preference to disabled rehabilitated veterans under the civil service, and the award of temporary total compensation rating to any disabled veteran whose physical condition is such that he cannot be trained by the veterans' bureau.

Making Prohibition Pay in Ohio Town

The fines brought in by violation of prohibition in Milford, Ohio, pay the entire prohibition enforcement bill of Ohio. His three officers are hauling Cincinnati's illicit distillers and poison peddlers to the Milford city hall, at the rate of five a day, and seldom is one of them fined less than $500.

Six hundred prohibition law violators have been tried by Mayor Scott since Jan. 1st, and they have paid fines amounting to $125,000. Fifty thousand of this amount has gone to the state, a sum more than enough to pay the salaries of all state's prohibition officers for a year. Thirty thousand dollars has gone into the village treasury.

The office of the mayor of Milford has the familiar smell of an old-fashioned saloon, confiscated stills and captured liquors are piled to the ceiling. Photo shows Mayor Scott of Milford at his desk with some confiscated liquor.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

OHIO

COLUMBUS—A possibility that an effort will be made by Governor Davis to obtain another meeting between coal producing operators and the Ohio fuel commission to determine upon a fair price limit for coal mined within the state, was seen here, following a fruitless conference between operators and the state when the operators refused to discuss the question of fixing a fair price, out of respect for the Valentine anti-trust law.

COLUMBUS—The conduct of affairs of the state and national governments by the Republican party was established as the issue upon which the Fall political campaign will be conducted. Republicans in the closing session of their state convention stood four-square on the records of the Harding and Davis administrations.

COLUMBUS — Expressing belief that in the practical application of Republican principles lies the best hope of the nation for peace and plenty Carmi A. Thompson, Republican candidate for governor, addressing the Republican state convention urged fellow Republicans to strive for party success in November.

PIQUA — Sunday blue laws in Piqua are no more. This was decided by Mayor A. W. Deweese, who announced that the verdict of a jury which freed Harry W. Kress on the charge of operating a motion picture show on Sunday, would be taken as an expression of public sentiment on Sunday closing.

COLUMBUS — Governor Davis asked Secretary of Commerce Hoover to make known the names of Ohio coal operators, who are profiteering, if he knew who they are, that "they may be dealt with as they deserve."

WILMINGTON—Wilmington is to try enforcement of Sunday blue laws. Mayor Richard C. Greene announced that the "lid will be clamped down tight" on all places of business.

MARYSVILLE—On account of the dry weather the corn crop in Union county will be about half of the average yield. In some fields the farmers won't much more than get their seed back. Corn on the low ground is fairly good.

COLUMBUS—William H. Miller, who directed Colonel Carmi T. Thompson's successful campaign for the Republican nomination for governor, is the new chairman of the Republican state executive committee.

MARION—A passenger train was stoned here by railroad strike sympathizers. Workers were driven from a locomotive and a girl's arm was broken during a series of disorders.

MONTPELIER—More than 5,000 persons attended the Williams county farm bureau picnic here. A pageant in which there were 60 floats portrayed the work of the farm bureau during its five years here.

COLUMBUS—The executive board of the Ohio Federation of Labor took exception to Secretary of State Smith's decision not to place on the November ballot the recently initiated beer and light wine amendment to the Ohio constitution.

COLUMBUS—Charging that the Republican administration in Washington had repudiated its campaign pledges of 1920 and that a great part of the legislation by the present congress had been for the benefit of big business rather than the ordinary citizen, Senator Atlee Pomerene, delivering the keynote address at the Democratic state convention here, predicted a Democratic victory in November.

INDIANA

GARY—E. E. Evans, coroner of Lake county, after investigating the wreck of a New York-Chicago express train on the Michigan Central railroad near this city, returned a verdict of "deliberate homicide." He found that "37 spikes were removed from the track by some person or persons unfamiliar with the use of a crowbar."

SHELBYVILE — Agents of the United States department of agriculture, who have been searching in Indiana for traces of the European corn borer, recently spent two days in Shelby county. The agents reported that they found no trace of the European borer in this county or in other parts of the state.

SHELBYVILLE—The eighty-third annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church of Indiana has closed.

MARION—Forty cities and towns were represented at the central and northern Indiana conference of the Indiana Woodmen of the World, held in Marion.

SEYMOUR — William Booth, a farmer, living two miles east of here, is exhibiting a cantaloupe which weighs 10 pounds. It was grown on his farm and is of the Hackensack variety.

PRINCETON—Traffic on Louisville-St. Louis lines of the Southern railway from Danville, Ky. to St. Louis was at a standstill, the result of a walkout of locomotive firemen.

INDIANAPOLIS — Authority to buy 100 carloads of coal, at a cost of not more than $5 a ton at the mine, to meet emergency needs of canning factories, public utilities and public institutions in Indiana, was extended to John W. McCardle, chairman of the state emergency coal committee, by H. B. Spencer, federal coal distributor, of Washington, D. C.

INDIANAPOLIS—A few Indianapolis factories have ceased operations because they are out of coal and some others will have to close within a week or 10 days, unless a substantial quantity of coal is received, F. B. Rakemann, director of the bureau of industries of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce said.

TERRE HAUTE—Thirty thousand coal diggers have returned to the pits in Indiana. They went to work at the same wage in effect before the strike started April 1, terms of the Cleveland agreement.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON—With more delegates present than had ever before attended a state convention of the order, in Pennsylvania, the Elks of Pennsylvania held their state convention here.

PHILADELPHIA—Fire swept the 20-acre fertilizer plant of M. L. Shoemaker & Co., causing damage estimated at upwards of $200,000.

SAYRE—Heads of striking Lehigh Valley railroad shopmen were sued by the widow of Norman Carmel, shop worker slain on the streets here. Mrs. Carmel whose home is in Mendon, N. Y., asks $50,000 for her husband's death. She names local presidents of the six striking unions.

PHILADELPHIA — Anthracite miners and operators prepared for an all-Winter strike in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields, following breakdown of their peace conference in Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG — Chairman A. E. McCullough, of the Democratic state committee called a conference of Democratic candidates for state offices to be held here August 31.

PITTSBURGH—The scale committee of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' association ordered the 1920-22 scale posted at all mines owned and operated by its members, but declined to yield to demands of the United Mine Workers that the check-off provision of the scale be enforced.

ALTOONA—Central Coal association officers rejected the Cleveland agreement in conference with miners representatives of district No. 2.

PITTSBURGH—Three union miners of district No. 5 U. M. W. A. went into common pleas court here and filed a bill in equity against the present and past district officers, who are asked to account for approximately $1,000,000 which, the plaintiffs alleged, has been misappropriated, embezzled or illegally withheld from the purpose for which it was intended.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS—Judge Major L. Dunham of superior court awarded a decree of absolute divorce to Melvin E. Trotter, superintendent of the Grand Rapids City rescue mission, and nationally known evangelist. He dismissed the suit for separate maintenance brought by Mrs. Trotter. He held Mrs. Trotter's charges that her husband had been unfaithful and that he had treated her cruelly had not been substantiated by evidence.

LANSING—Coal concerns close to the federal fuel administration are "getting theirs and getting it first," William W. Potter, state fuel administrator, charged in a statement following his return from Washington, where he endeavored to obtain a greater allowance of priority coal for Michigan.

LANSING—A campaign to educate Michigan people to use Michigan fruit is being waged by the state department of agriculture.

MONROE — Three men were burned to death at Rockwood, on the Dixie highway, 12 miles north of here, when a northbound Michigan Central flier rammed a motor truck loaded with turpentine.

SAGINAW — Twenty-three hundred of Saginaw valley's 2,400 coal diggers returned to work after a 20-week shutdown. Eleven coal mines resumed operation through the miners' return to work.

BRIDGEMAN — Fifteen alleged members of the Communist party of America were under arrest following a raid on a meeting in which they were participating in the woods near here.

HILLSDALE—In response to the request of the board of public works, for reduction of consumption of water and light during the coal shortage, there has been a cut of 50 per cent. As a result the 15 days' supply of coal on hand will last 30 days.

LANSING—The state public utilities commission was advised by the interstate commerce commission of a suspension of the recent freight rate reduction on salt from Michigan mines to Chicago.

SAGINAW — Armed with finger print clues police were attempting to trace the origin of high explosive bomb found in the Pere Marquette railway shops.

COMPENSATION LIMITS FIXED

Veterans' Bureau Official Tells When Claims Must Be Made.

To correct erroneous information that has been given the public regarding the time limit when compensation claims may be filed by former service men under the war risk insurance act, W. M. Coffin of Cincinnati, district manager of the United States Veterans bureau, has made a full and complete explanation of the limitations based on information from the central office at Washington.

In some instances, Coffin said, soldier organizations have circularized all former service men stating that unless they filed their claims for compensation by Aug. 9, of this year, their compensable rights under the act would be outlawed.

The proper interpretation of the law, Coffin pointed out, is that a compensation claim for a disability which existed at the time of discharge may be filed at any time within five years from the date of discharge. A vast majority of compensation claims, he said, are of this character. If the claim is for a disability which occured subsequent to discharge from the military service, it must be filed within five years from the beginning of such disability.

The vast majority of former service men, Coffin declared, if they believe they have any sort of suspected injury or disease due to their service, therefore should have filed claims for a certificate of injury prior to Aug. 9, last.

The date Aug. 9, was important, Coffin said, because many claimants will not be able to secure a certificate of injury after that date, but, he pointed out, this does not mean that all who file claims after Aug. 9, must have certificates of disability in order that their claims may receive attention.

The district manager also says it is important to note that if a soldier died during his military service and his wife, child or other dependents want to claim compensation, they must file their application within five years after death, if officially reported to the military authorities.

German experimenters are trying to increase plant growth by the use of waste carbon dioxide from motors and furnaces fed to the soil as a fertilizer through perforated pipes.

The Latest Markets

Return of the public to the stock market, which was indicated early last week by transactions on the stock exchange passing the million a day mark for the first time in two months, was offset later by nervousness and irregularity which affected almost all groups of stocks.

The failure of labor leaders and railroad executives to settle the shopmen's strike, and the threat of government seizure of mines and railroads, were the disturbing features in the latter days of the week. The stock market, which has shown remarkable resisting power to all sorts of news, good, bad and indifferent, probably will digest these latest developments at its leisure, and their real effect on financial operations will not be apparent for some time.

Advance of 20 per cent in wages of United States Steel corporation laborers was one of the most important happenings of the year, from any point of view. This is the first noteworthy advance of the kind since the post-war deflation began more than two years ago. It will in all probability be followed by similar increases by independent steel concerns.

Fears that labor scarcity would cripple operations later on, when the big strikes are settled and Fall business speeds up, unquestionably caused the steel corporation to take this step. Thus again is stressed the deep seated conviction that present labor troubles will not cause any permanent slowing down of industry. Steel prices, which have been advancing steadily for several months, probably will be given a further boost to meet the wage increases.

United States Steel shares reached a new high point for the year during the week, as did Vanadium and Crucible Steel. Activity in these issues was due largely to higher prices for their products, which should be reflected in better earnings statements.

Marine issues have shown a tendency to sag, due to the shelving of the ship subsidy bill, unsettled conditions in foreign trade, talk of further rate cutting and continued idleness of a large portion of the American merchant marine.

Railway stocks were irregular, as might have been expected. A rosy future and an uncertain present, thrown into the scales together, have not made for any definite trend in values.

Coal shortage is the paramount problem in industry, and to it is added the factors of insufficient raw material of various sorts. When shortage of supplies is the dominant condition, slack times rarely occur, no matter how individuals may be inconvenienced or how severely some manufacturers may be driven in order to meet their orders. It is the days of over production and slack demand which cause commercial and industrial stagnation.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.08; Sept. $1.07; Dec., $1.10¾. Corn, cash, 69c. Oats, cash, 36½c. Barley, cash, 65c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 74c. Clover seed, cash, $10.10; Oct., $9.45; Dec., $9.60. Alsike, cash, $10.25; Oct. $10.00; Dec., $10.00. Timothy, cash, $2.70; Oct., $2.72; Dec., $2.72.

Chicago—Wheat, Sept., $1.01⅞; Dec., $1.03⅛. Corn, Sept., 60½c; Dec., 55⅜c. Oats, Sept., 31¾c; Dec., 33⅞c. Barley, Sept. 52c; Dec., 53c. Rye, Sept., 68⅞c; Dec., 71⅜c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40@41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 22@22½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 21@22c; Michigan, 1-lb. 23c; brick, 23@24c; longhorn, 25@25½c.

Eggs—Candled, 29c; selects, 33c.

Bacon—Fat, 24½c; lean, 34½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 30c; 9 to 10 lbs., 29c; 11 to 12 lbs., 26c; 13 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard—13c. Hams, 25½c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 21c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 21@23c; Leghorn broilers, 20@23c; broilers 26@28c; old roosters and stags, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extras in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41½@42c; extra firsts, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, Northern extras, 31c; extra firsts, 29c; Ohio firsts, 25c; Western firsts, new cases, 23c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade made of animal fat, 23@23½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese — York State, 23½@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 35@37c; Northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry — Live heavy fowls, 22c; thin, 15@18c; roosters, 14@15c; light broilers, 22@23c; heavy, 28@30c; leghorns, 23@25c; Spring ducks, 20@22c. Potatoes—East Shore Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $2.65@2.75 barrel; Jersey $2.40 for a 150-lb. sack; $1.80 a two-bushel sack. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $5.30 a barrel.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 30@32c extra firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 28½@29½c; standards, 34½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 14,265; firsts, 24@25c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c; storage packed firsts, 25½@26c. Poultry, alive, unsettled; fowls, 14@21c; broilers, 23½c; Springs, 23½c; roosters, 14c. Potatoes, steady on Early Ohio's; weak on white; receipts 121 cars. Total United States shipments, 722. Minnesota, South Dakota sacked Early Ohios, $1.25@1.40 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, $1.70 cwt.; New Nebraska sacked Cobblers, $1.60 cwt.; Wisconsin sacked Cobblers, $1.60@1.70 cwt.; New Jersey sacked Cobblers, $1.95@2.00 cwt.; New Jersey sacked Giants, $1.40@1.45 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 14,439; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 32½@36c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 13,735. Cheese firm; receipts, 2,300.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lower; heavies $9.00; yorkers, $9.90; pigs, $8.50. Cattle, $9.25. Calves, $12.00@13.00. Lambs, $12.00@13.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; steady; steers, $9.00@10.35; heifers, $6.75@7.50; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; heavies, $9.00@9.60; heavy yorkers, $10.30@10.45; light yorkers, $9.50@10.00; pigs, $8.75@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; top sheep, $7.50; steady; top lambs $13.50; higher. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; top, $13.00; higher.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,875; good dry fed grass active and steady; common slow and lower; bulls very slow. Shipping steers, $9.00@10.25; butchers, $8.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.00@10.00; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $2.00@6.00; bulls, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $5.00@6.50; fresh cows and springers, active, steady; $35@$110. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; active and steady; $5.00@14.00. Hogs—Receipts 11,200; active; pigs, 25c higher; other grades steady to 15c lower; heavy, $9.50@9.75; mixed, $10.00@10.10; Yorkers, $10.00@10.10; light Yorkers, $9.00@10.00; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $7.00@7.25; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; top lambs and hardy sheep lower; lambs, $6.00@13.75; yearlings, $6.00@9.50; wethers, $7.00@7.60; ewes, $2.00@6.50; mixed sheep, $6.00@7.00.

East St. Louis, Ill. — (U. S. Department of Agriculture — Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; compared with week ago: Good steers, 25c lower; medium grades, 50c lower; Western grassers, 50c@$1.25 lower; light yearlings and heifers, steady to 50c lower; beef cows and light calves, 50@75c lower; canners, steady; bulls, 25c lower; stock steers, steady to 25c lower; top for week: Weighty steers, $10.65; yearlings $10.40; mixed light yearlings, $10.25; bulk for week: Best steers, $8.50@10.25; grassers, $4.00@6.50; mixed light yearlings, $7.50@9.25; cows, $4.00@5.75; canners, $2.25@2.40; bulls, $3.50@4.50; light calves, $10.50@$11.00; stockers, $6.50@6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; fairly active but irregular; mostly 10c higher on butcher weights of 180-230 pounds; lights and light lights, 5@10c lower; top, $9.70; bulk 150-230 pounds average, $9.40@9.80; 230-300 pounds average, $8.75@9.35; packing sows, mostly $6.75; pigs, $8.50@9.00 for good killing kinds; half fat grassy kinds, $7.00@8.00. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market for week $1.00@1.25 higher on fat lambs; mostly 50c higher on culls; sheep steady; fat lambs, $12.50@12.90; culls, $6.00@7.00; fat sheep, $6.00; heavies, $3.00; culls, 50c@$2.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Agriculture—(Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; beef steers, yearlings, steady to strong; lower grades slow, top matured beef steers, $10.55; weight 1,450 pounds; bulk beef steers, $8.75@10.25; she stock, mostly steady; bulls strong to 15c higher; veal calves, 25@50c lower; stockers and feeders steady; fairly active early; receipts of Western grass steers liberal; bulk beef cows, $4.75@7.15; bulk bologna bulls, $4.00@4.25; bulk vealers to packers, $11.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; lighter weight active, 10@15c higher; bulk, 160-200 pound hogs, $9.65@9.80; few $9.85; better grade butchers strong to 10c higher; lighter kinds dull, around steady; bulk, 210-214 pound butchers, $9.10@9.60; good and choice 280-300 pound butchers, $8.75; packing sows steady to strong; pigs steady; heavy, $7.90@9.35; medium, $8.90@9.70; light, $9.50@9.85; light lights, $8.90@9.70; packing sows, smooth, $6.75@7.50; packing sows, rough, $6.25@6.85; killing pigs, $7.50@8.75. Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; native lambs mostly 25c lower; top, $13.00 to city butchers; $12.75 to packers; bulk, $12.25@12.50; culls mostly $9.00; Western lambs opening steady to killers; strong to 25c higher to feeders; five doubles 52-pound Nevada feeder lambs, $13.00; good Idaho, $12.75 to killers and feeders; best fat Western lambs held about $13.00; handy sheep steady, others slow.

ROOSEVELT RELIC GIVEN TO MUSEUM

Among gifts recently received by the Metropolitan Museum of Art is one from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt who sent "Quentin's porringer," a family relic. It is a fine piece of colonial silver made by Josiah Austin before the revolution. It's first owner was Elizabeth Leighton, whose initials it bears. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had wished to hand it down to her son killed during the war, wrote:

"I am deeply gratified that space is found for Quentin's porringer within the walls where he passed so many happy hours of his short and happy life. As country people say, I could not 'feel to' have it elsewhere.

SHANGHAI LOSING FIR EPROTECTION

Services of the fire department of the international settlement of Shanghai that have been available throughout Shanghai in cases of need in future will not be supplied outside of the limits of the international settlement unless previous arrangements and consent to pay for such services are effected. This announcement has been issued by municipal authorities of the international settlement, which is between the French concession on the south and a great district of Chinese territory on the north.

The measure, it is stated, is one of economy designed to remove from settlement ratepayers the burden of paying for activities of the department in non-taxable areas.

CAT IS MOTHERING FIRE PROTECTION

Throwing to the bow-wows every instinct except that of a mother Fifi, a cat living in the Avenue Daumesnil, in Paris, is feeding and educating a fine family of rats. It is not known how the family was acquired.

CHURCH TREASURES STOLEN IN POLAND

The Polish government has made complaint to Soviet Russia that church treasures have been taken from Polish churches in Russia in violation of the Russo-Polish peace treaty.

Russia has replied the treaty guarantees only equality in religion and not preferences.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

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100 Acres With Furnished House, Horses, Cows, Crops and Tools, implements thrown in; easy walk to village stores, industrial city offering employment near; 40 acres rich loam tillage, 18-cow pasture, wood to sell during coal shortage, good orchard, comfortable 7-room house, broad views, 60-ft. barn. Owner called distant state, $1900, part cash. Details page 7 Illus. Catalog 1000 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S Nassau St., New York City.

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PERSONAL

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Rocks From Moon, Water From Sea to Destroy World, Seer Says

The contrast between ebb and high tide will gradually grow; the level of the seas will rise higher and higher, until two colossal mountains of water will sweep away and bury the greater part of our earth, and only scattered small groups of miserable beings, but a little before proud "masters of creation," will be left to deplore the terrible fate of their planet.

Bible Description Right.

But this will only be the first act of the cosmic tragedy. Whatever is loose on the surface of the moon, right up to the biggest rocks thousands of tons in weight, will rain down upon earth and shatter what has been spared by the waves.

This is the prophecy made by Maxim Valcer, noted German astronomer, in a lecture about the end of the world.

Valcer declares that the description of the flood in the Old Testament and the prophecy of the Apocalypse in the New Testament is an accurate picture, correct in every detail of the catastrophe which smothered early mankind and of what may happen to us mortals again. Latest scientific researches show that the description of these events in the Bible does not in any way clash with scientific experiences. Discussing the different possibilities of an end of the earth, the professor thinks the most probable way of its coming about will be by a lessening of the distance between moon and earth to such extent that the attraction of the earth will divert the moon from its course.

Our satellite will then fall upon the earth and crush what the flood has spared. The power and extent of the terrible tide is explained by the fact that the influence of the moon which causes ebb and high tide is bound to grow with the approach of the moon's course toward the earth.

But, Prof. Valcer say there is also another way in which the annihilation of the earth and even of our entire solar system may come about, and the outlook is certainly not made more pleasant by the astronomer's assurance that there is no reason why this event should not take place within the next 2000 years.

Valcer points out that just as there are innumerable more or less radiant and therefore visible planets, meteors and other cosmic bodies, there is a vast number of dark ones which our astronomers cannot see or observe.

"Cosmic Mist."

It is possible that our entire solar system may unexpectedly run up against a huge "cosmic mist," consisting of millions of individual and comparatively small cosmic bodies which, attracted by the enormous power of gravity of the sun and its planets, would shower down upon them. The terrible energy with which these projectiles would fly toward the sun will produce an almost inexpressible amount of heat, much more than the sun can absorb. This surplus heat is then bound to radiate toward the earth and scorch everything that lives on its surface. "Our planetary system would be aflame and melt away."

The scientist concludes:

"What an interesting experience to see how the prophecy of St. John agrees with the predictions of modern science. The words of the Evangelist may come true. The sun will darken and the moon will give its light no more and the powers of the sky will be shaken and mankind will wail and plead and tremble before the raving of the sea and the roar of the storms."

SMITH REFUSES BOOZE PETITION

Beer and Wine Amendment Not Going on Ohio Ballot in November.

Secretary of State Harvey C. Smith has ruled that the beer and wine amendment is not entitled to be voted upon at the November election. He said:

"I am not willing to spend the money of the already over-burdened taxpayers of Ohio in submitting a proposition which, upon its face, is an absolute nullity.

"Neither am I willing to prostitute election laws of Ohio to the extent of furnishing an excuse for a coterie of leeches to canvass the state and filch from the uninformed, the unsuspecting and the 'kiddies' who carry their pennies and nickels to the Sunday schools, a large campaign fund to be used in salaries, ostensibly for the purpose of defeating a meaningless proposition."

Smith said he acted without precedent in refusing the proposed amendment, which was initiated by petition, a place on the ballot unless the courts order him to. His contention was it would mean absolutely nothing if the measure were adopted by the voters, as it would directly contravene the federal constitution.

The Ohio Association Opposed to the Prohibition amendment had announced that in the event Judge Smith ruled the amendment off the ballot suit would be filed to mandamus him to give it a place.

HAWAII IS SEEKING NEW DIVORCE LAWS

Continued complaints of looseness of divorce laws in Hawaii may lead to the adoption of the interlocutory decree system in vogue in California or of some other system which will prevent immediate remarriage of divorced people.

Under the present law either person in divorce proceedings may remarry immediately upon receiving the decree. Judge John R. Desha of the court of domestic relations believes this tends to make divorce more prevalent.

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MELLON IS FIRM ON BRITISH DEBT

Whether Other Powers Pay London or Not Held Irrelevant.

Great Britain's indebtedness to the United States, now totaling $4,135,000,000, is an entirely British-American transaction, and it has no connection whatever with Britain's other debts, or with money owed to Great Britain by other countries, or with German reparations, it was declared by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in a formal statement.

Mr. Mellon's statement was regarded as the most important declaration that has yet been made by the government defining the status of foreign loans. It was held to be particularly significant at this time—on the eve of the coming of a British debt mission to negotiate settlement terms.

In discussing the statement, Mellon said it could be regarded as a reply to the Balfour note, which was not addressed directly to the United States.

Throughout the statement Secretary Mellon made it clear that the United States looks to Great Britain to liquidate her indebtedness to this government independently of Europe's financial entanglements and involvements.

The recent Balfour note suggested Great Britain could only take care of her indebtedness in relation to the amounts owed her by other nations.

The intimations frequently set forth in the British press that Great Britain contracted her indebtedness in the United States on behalf of her other allies was, in effect, controverted by Secretary Mellon.

"The advances to the British government, evidenced by its obligations, were made to cover its own purchases," said the statement, "and advances were made to the other allies to cover their purchases."

MORALS ARE LOW IN BRITAIN, CLAIM

Conference Head Condemns Conditions; Warns of Crash Ahead.

The Rev. John E. Wakerley new president of the Wesleyan conference, denounced immorality in English society, both high and low, in his presidential address.

The day his utterances were published in London there appeared a dispatch from New York in which the prevalence of vice and immorality in America was denounced by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal church.

American readers may be interested in learning Dr. Wakerley thinks English morals are apparently quite as bad as American.

"Human life by many is held very cheaply," was his indictment. "There is scarce a day when you do not open your paper upon some sordid story of the slaughter of some innocent.

"The standard of morals between the sexes in many places is very low. The sacredness of marriage relationship is openly pooh-poohed; lust tramples truth, integrity and domestic happiness beneath its feet.

"You have increased the number of your judges in the courts which deal with domestic tragedy because of the number of people who have sought relief in that direction. When you have done that you have only touched the fringe of the evil.

"Your cities have no monopoly of vice. Get rid of the impression that because your villages are picturesquely placed they are therefore homes of deep spirituality. Alas! it is not so.

"You have frequently in what you think your fair village life a low moral sense, which is indicated by an unworthy estimate of womanhood.

"We have been reminded in the last few weeks that materialism is trebly bankrupt in philosophy, in the natural sciences and in practical life and that the only alternatives are continuance of the present chaos till it ends in a crash, or return to a spiritual view of the universe."

HIGH MEAT PRICES FELT IN GERMANY

Germany is being flooded by offers of American firms of tinned meat at half the price of fresh German meat.

In consequence of the enormous rise of prices Berlin consumes half as much meat as in the previous months. Hundreds of butcher shops had to close, and about 500 butchers quit working.

Is Newest, Biggest Geyser

Yellowstone's newest and biggest geyser developed last week when, without preliminary manifestations, a quiet mud pool near the head of Obsidian creek, sent a column of steaming hot mud and rocks 300 feet into the air. The eruption lasted several minutes and is repeated at irregular intervals, each time sending up a 300-foot column of mud and water, which is higher than any of the other geysers in the park.

DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief by regularly taking

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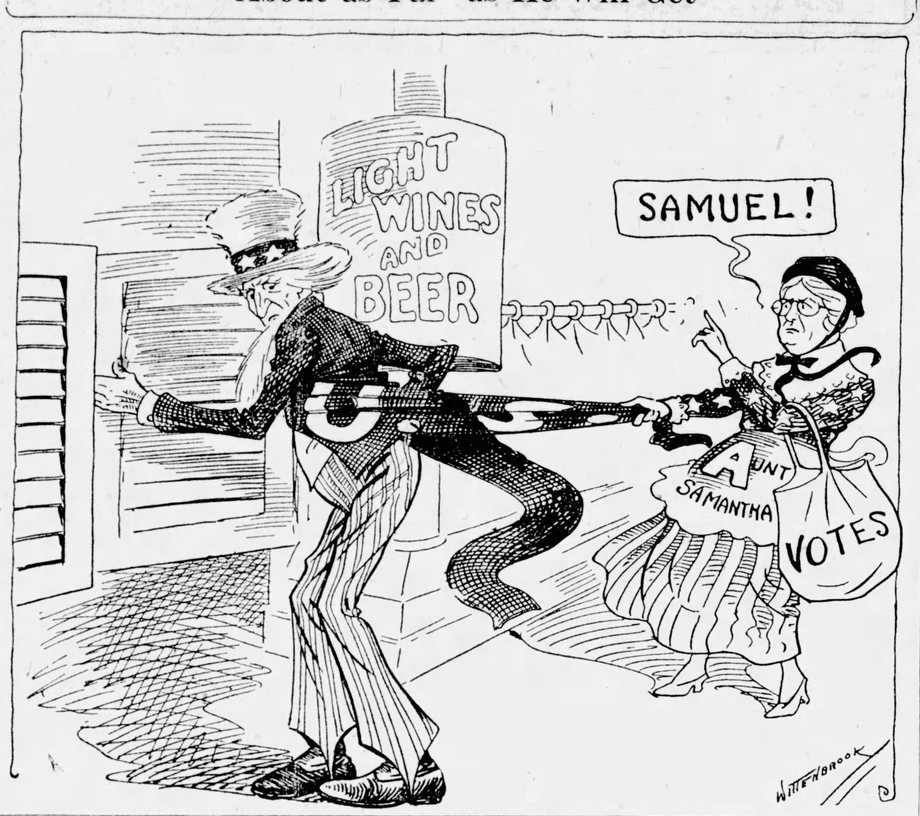

TRAVELER DECLARES FILIPINOS NOT READY FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE

BY NEVIN O. WINTER.

I was traveling inland from Manila in an auto, with a government official as my guide, one day last Spring. We scarcely had left the outskirts of the city when we began to pass through native thatch-roofed villages, which are little different from those that may be encountered in the remotest districts. We were compelled to stop in one village because of a punctured tire, and I utilized the time in taking photographs. I saw two attractive girls in their early 'teens and asked them, in my imperfect Spanish, for permission to take their photographs when my cicerone interrupted me.

"These girls speak English," he said.

I then addressed them in English, which they understood perfectly, and they replied in the same tongue a little hesitatingly:

"Where did you learn English?" I asked.

"In the public school," one of the girls answered smilingly.

Schools Improve Tots.

This little incident opened my eyes to what the American government has done and is doing in the Philippines. In every village that we passed through I saw school children with books or other school paraphernalia in their hands. They also were attired much better and appeared more cleanly than the youngsters who were not in school. The fact that the children spoke English was not so impressive, for the Spaniard or Frenchman or German might not think this a valuable acquisition, but it was an evidence of school advantages which their fathers and their grandfathers under Spanish domination had never enjoyed. It is true that there were some colleges and church schools in those days, but there never was any attempt at the education of the masses until after the American flag was raised on the islands. Since then the public school system has spread over the greater part of the islands, and thousands upon thousands of boys and girls, whose skins have been browned by the tropical suns, have had their minds opened up to learning and their lives have been broadened by this opportunity.

To Urge Independence.

On the Admiral line steamer "Keystone State," on which I returned to the United States, there was a delegation of Filipinos who were coming here to urge immediate and absolute independence for the Philippines. Among these were senators and representatives and college professors—in fact, as representative a body as could be gathered in the islands. Since that time they have visited Washington in an effort to influence our legislators, and they have established a bureau of propaganda in order to educate the American mind to their views. It is time for Americans to take an inventory and decide upon the proper course to pursue. Two questions await an answer. Has the American rule in the Philippines resulted in good for the Filipinos? are the Philippines ready for immediate and absolute independence?

Upon the second question, I found the American residents in Manila practically unanimous. They strenuously oppose American withdrawal. Governor General Harrison, who served under the Wilson administration, learned this to his sorrow and his discomfiture when he practically was ostracized by the American colony. Of course, those who favor that policy will say that this reflected the attitude of commercialism, because business men felt that American withdrawal would mean disaster for their interests, but the fact remains that those who are interested only in the ethical side, such as teachers and missionaries, maintain the same view.

Natives Are Divided.

The Filipinos themselves are divided into two or three different camps. There are those who favor immediate independence—and I believe they are in a minority. There are others, probably a majority, who would like independence under American protection, although they are not insistent upon an immediate change. There is a considerable faction who would be satisfied with a continuation of present conditions for an indefinite time.

Americans have worked wonders in the islands. They have transformed Manila. They have taught sanitation as well as education, and have increased the self respect of the average Filipino. This has not been done for gain. The United States has invested many more millions than it has or ever will receive in return. Its work reflects a humanitarian motive. Its policy has been give rather than take, a reversal of the Spanish policy.

I gazed in contemplation at the old walls which surround Manilla. They are imposing and, in their day, before the construction of the fearful cannon of today they may have been formidable. A single shot from a Big Bertha would perform tremendous havoc. It seemed to me that this was illustraive to a certain extent of the Philippines and the Filipinos. Under American derection the islands have advanced half a century or more in the 24 years since Admiral Dewey entered Manila harbor. If American occupation and supervision is withdrawn, will the Filipinos be able to withstand the onslaughts of the old traditions and the former inertia, which are not by any means dead? In other words, is the frail wall of modernism which has been thrown about the Philippines able to withsand these despines able to withstand these destructive influences? I do not believe that it is. The veneer is too thin. Those who have lived in the Philippines for years, and are thoroughly familiar with the people and their problems, express this view. Many far-seeing Filipinos anticipate such a change with fear and trembling.

Are Most Attractive.

The educated Filipinos, and I met a goodly number of them, are a delightful people. They probably are the most attractive of the Malay peoples. Their features are pleasing and they are interesting companions. But there is nothing strenuous in their make-up. They seek an easy existence. I was amazed to see great stretches of unimproved land within a few miles of Manila. It was more noticeable because I had just come from Japan where the most intensive cultivation is followed. There seemed to be enough people living in the villages to farm these idle acres.

"Why is it that there is so much waste land here?" I asked my guide.

"Oh, the people are too lazy to work it," was the laconic reply.

A mere existence does not involve severe labor. Nature is kind to her children here. It is not necessary to accumulate for an unproductive season. Vegetation grows the entire year. Clothing is a matter of little concern. An indolent spirit has developed. Education, so American observers say, fills the mind with everything excepting energy.

Office Holders Balky.

The independence move is strongest in Manila and among the office-holding class. This move was encouraged greatly by the late administration. Ex-governor Harrison was faithful in his attempts to carry out that policy. The government today is practically autonomous. Filipinos fill practically all the important offices. The assembly is all but supreme.

The earnestness of the members of the Phillipine commission now in this country is unmistakable. Their arguments have been well conceived. Ultimate independence always has been promised by the American government. Their greatest stress is placed on the Jones law, which was passed several years ago, and in the recommendations of Harrison. This former oficial praises Filipino efficiency and has written a book setting forth his views. Governor Wood recommends a different course of action. His views carry greater weight with me and, I believe, with the general public. He is well liked by the people of all classes. Even those who favor immediate independence believe in his sincerity and respect his ability. I asked one of the leaders of the Philippine commision about him.

Filipino Praises Wood.

"Governor Wood works 26 hours a day," was the answer. "He wants to do everything himself and investigate everything for himself. He takes nothing for granted."

It seemed to me that this answer proves that President Harding made a splendid selection when he appointed General Wood. He has been familiar with the islands ever since the American occupation. His experience with the Cubans and similar people, is helpful. He will leave nothing undone in deciding the best course to pursue.

The Filipinos have not distinguished themselves in their attempts at self-government. They have shown remarkable weakness in many respects. A government banking institution in absolute Philipine control was established and in a few years was practically on the racks. Forty million pesos had been dissipated. They are not good business men. This is shown by the fact that about 30,000 Chinese merchants control more than two-thirds of the business of the 10,000,000 Filipinos. If the same freedom of action was bestowed upon the Filipinos in their national government a similar outcome threatens.

Lack in Statesmanship.

They are splendid politicians but do not shine as statesmen. The Filipinos in a sense—by this I mean the masses and not the few exceptional individuals—are like children. A boy in his late teens knows more than his father—in his own estimation. He is moved by impulse rather than reason. His conversation is not developed. In a political sense the Filipinos are children. Under the Spanish domination they were ruled by autocratic and corrupt oficials. Their evolution is not yet complete. It would be folly for the United States to stop at his time the work which has begun so well. It will be better for the Filipinos to learn the problem of self-government more thoroughly before the full responsibility is placed upon them.

JAPAN'S CABINET TO BE CHANGED

Retirement of Three Diplomats to Be Followed by General Shakeup.

A general shake-up of the Japanese diplomatic service, which may include the chief of the foreign office, is contemplated. Baron Shidehara, ambassador to Washington, is in Tokio and if he follows the advice of his physicians and the wishes of Baroness Shidehara, who desires their sons to complete their education in Japan, he will not return to America. If he is not appointed as foreign minister, a position of which he had the refusal when the Kato cabinet was formed, he will retire.

The baroness, daughter of famous house of Iwasaki, is immensely wealthy, so the question of salary does not enter into the baron's future. The only difficulty the foreign office would have would be in selection of a successor, who probably would be Dr. Hanihara, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Viscount Ishii, ambassador to France, has been granted a furlough and is going home. His friends have him slated for the post of foreign minister. At any rate he is not expected to return to Paris.

Baron Hayashi, ambassador to England, also will return home as soon as the Washington treaties have been ratified. He likewise is not likely to return to London, report says.

These conditions may be due to the fact that Premier Kato, backed by experience gained at Washington, has assumed control of the foreign policy of the country to a greater extent than most previous premiers. This is not altogether to the liking of the old diplomats.

New Guinea, which is the largest island in the world, counting Australia and Greenland as small continents, has an area equal to that of France and the British isles combined.

PLAN MONUMENT TO CONFEDERACY

Memorial to Be Carved on Face of Mountain Near Atlanta, Ga.

Preparations are nearing completion for resumption of work on the Confederate memorial monument on the east side of Stone mountain, interrupted by the war. Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, engaged by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, under whose auspices the monument is to be hewn out of the face of the great monolith has returned to Atlanta and is shaping plans to take up the work again.

He is having a specially designed lens ground for the projection of figures of increased size against the side of the mass of granite, by means of which, with a powerful light photographs of models may be reproduced.

Such methods never have been used before, says the sculptor, who is drawing in groups of heroic figures to be carved out of the side of the rock. The work of projection has to be done at night, he said, but added that it is practicable. "I told scoffers they could project pictures on Mars if they could get a powerful enough light," he said.

Carving will begin either on the head of General Robert E. Lee or that of President Davis.

A crew has been at work several weeks extending scaffolding to the point where will rest the principal group and electrical and compressed air apparatus is ready for installation, Borglum said.

The project calls for the carving in bas-relief a colossal, monumental panorama to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Confederate armies. This side of the mountain affords space for a mile or more of gigantic sculptured figures 50 or more feet in height, with all the paraphernalia of war.

The mountain side and an extensive tract of land on the plain at the base of the mountain to provide a national park, from which to view the achievement when completed, have been deeded to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Stone mountain is 15 miles east of Atlanta. It is said to be the largest solid granite monolith in the world, rising 686 feet above the surrounding plain. It is ,seven miles in circumference.

CRISES IN BUSINESS ARE NATURAL, CLAIM

Crises in the business world are a normal part of a normal phenomenon and take place in cycles, says George W. Lowrie, dean of the school of business, University of Minnesota, who challenges statements that the past few years of depression was directly traceable to the war.

The crises of 1907, 1893 and 1873 were all typical with that of 1920, except for complications introduced by the war, he declares.

"So long as we operate on our present monetary and banking system we shall continue to pass through the stages of prosperity and depression which constitute the business cycle," he explains.

EUROPEAN AIRSHIPS HAVE SLEEPING ROOM

What is said to be the first aerial sleeping car service has been inaugurated on the German-Russian railway, which runs an airplane service between Berlin and Moscow, mainly for the benefit of officials and couriers.

The sleepers have three berths in a roomy saloon, which, when beds are not required, can be converted into a parlor with arm chair accommodation.

The machines are Fokkers, and it is said that recently a party of Russian couriers did the 1,125 miles in 18 hours without alighting.

TAXICAB RIDING COSTLY IN VIENNA

The shortest drive in a Vienna taxicab now costs 2,500 kronen, a ten minutes' cab-drive is 5,000 kronen, and 3,000 kronen for every additional ten minutes. Fares have reached 2,500 times the pre-war rates.

BLACKSMITH HELD FOR CHILD TORTURE

William H. Moore, blacksmith, of Bayonne, N. J., was arrested charged with cutting off his six-year-old daughter's finger tips and burning her hands by holding them over a stove. Moore denied the charges, saying she injured herself while he was punishing her.

Burglar Keeps Diary

A notorious burglar was arrested in Hamburg and police found a diary with him containing dates places and amount of goods stolen by him in 47 cases within two months.

WEEK IN SPORT

Playing better baseball at bat on the bases and in defense than at any time during the season, the New York Giants turned back three of their most stubborn obstacles to the pennant—Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and increased their lead over the second place club to seven games.

The Yanks and Browns in the American each won and lost the same number of games, the former remaining in the lead by a margin of half a game.

Ty Cobb's Tigers had the best record of the week in the American, losing only two games in a week of eight games.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis made his 32nd home run of the season last week, tying Kenneth Williams for the lead in making circuit smashes.

Another caddy pushed his way into the circle of golf champions last week when Mike Brady finished 72 holes of play in the Western open tournament at Oakland Hills course with a score of 291, 10 strokes better than his nearest competitor.

Pairings have been made in the national amateur golf championship tournament to be played at Brookline, Mass.

Records were smashed in a recent game between the Chicago Cubs and Phillies, both clubs massing 51 hits and 49 runs, 26 for the Cubs and 23 for the Phillies. In one inning the Cubs made 11 hits and 14 scores, one player coming to bat three times. Twenty-one bases on balls were issued.

Whiskaway, for whom Charles W. Clark recently paid $125,000 to Harry Payne Whitney, is the latest turf idol to fall, finishing a poor fourth at Saratoga Springs. Surf Rider, Montfort Jones' horse which recently distanced Morvich, was Whiskaway's conqueror.

Jimmy O'Connell, outfielder of the San Francisco Pacific Coast league club, who has been sold to the Giants for $75,000, to report next Spring made six hits in six times at bat in a recent game. He slammed out two homers, a triple, a double and two singles.

Billy Miske, St. Paul heavyweight, stopped Fred Fulton, Minneapolis, in less than three minutes of fighting in St. Paul last week. Fulton went down for the count of seven in the first round, and as soon as he arose, Miske knocked him out with a vicious left.

Two Little Girl Stowaways Call Their Ocean Journey "Wonderful"

Two little girls, globe-trotters, just returned from "the great adventure" on the finest ships that sail the seas, leaned arm-in-arm from a tenement house window at the end of West Seventeenth street, New York—watching.

Catherine Flemming and her playmate, Anna Mullen, the tears and kisses and reproaches of reunion over, gazed silently out on the big world into which their shabby little feet had stepped for a glorious three weeks.

They had been to Europe on the great Majestic. They had returned on the luxurious Homeric. They had spent four days in Southampton. They had bought new dresses in English shops and learned about "pence" and "ha'-pennies." They had gone part way around the world on ships of dreams—enforced but not welcome guests of the White Star line.

For Catherine and Anna must be described as stowaways, though they stoutly insisted it was all an accident. Catherine said:

"We went aboard the Majestic to see the green swimming pool."

Anna broke in:

"And we got locked up in a closet and stayed there hours and hours, and finally got so scared—"

Catherine interposed:

"We began to kick and scream, and a woman asked us what was the matter, and let us out.

"We were taken to lots of men and at last to the captain. No, he didn't scold us, but he gave it to the other fellows hot because they didn't tell him first."

"Let me tell from there," Anna broke in again.

"The passengers took up a collection for us. It was $32.85. When we got to Southampton Mrs. Barrie took us to the Salvation Army home and we had to pay for our board out of the money and for our new hats and dresses. We had $5.50 each left when we got home, and that's what we gave our mammas in the envelopes.

"We liked it better coming back on the Homeric. Maybe it was because we were coming back. Mrs. Mary Locke, that's the nurse on the Homeric, well, she was grand to us. We had the best things to eat! And Capt. Howarth and Mr. Greenslade, the purser, were nice to us."

Not until the Homeric was nearing New York did the children realize the seriousness of what they had done. Then they were told a society for the protection of children sought to take them in custody and received warning radiograms from their parents not to talk or pose for pictures.

After the fuss of homecoming had subsided and the little chums took their old seat in the broadsilled window of the Flemming flat, looking out on the river leading to the sea where their dreams had all been fashioned, they whispered:

"Wonderful."

Poor Little Flapper Gets Blame for Making Bachelors Out of Men

Modern woman is driving man into celibacy. This startling and sensational indicement against the women of the "flapper age" was made by ,Francis Henry Gribble critic and novelist and one of the best known publicists in Great Britain.

Modern woman, said Gribble, is robbed of her mystery, and therefore the desire of man to marry her is lessened.

"There is no question that the mystery in which women used to be wrapped was a romantic asset and a provocative challenge which sometimes led men to propose marriage to women whom they certainly would not have wished to marry if they had known them better," said Gribble. "Emancipation of women does not merely mean that chaperons have been discarded as obsolete.

"That, perhaps, was all that it meant at first, but it has gradually come to mean, in many cases, a freedom of manner and a laxity of morals so pronounced that the clergy of all degrees and denominations have been moved to protest. And that sort of thing, little as the women who laugh at these protests may suspect it, has a distinct bearing upon their prospects of marriage.

"And for an obvious reason. The seriously domesticated man will not have for his wife the type of girl who has made too free with the conventions in her 'desire to live.' She has set tongues wagging by her indiscretions—and no man likes his wife to be the subject of such gossipy recollections.

"The other type of man, who is frankly cynical, considers that marriage has little but responsibilities to offer, and therefore remains single. The practical result is that many men who might otherwise marry young to gratify their desire for what Gribble called 'a domestic female companion,' now postpone marriage and are content to pursue romantic adventures with the attractively unconventional girls of today."

Depopulation Is Foreseen.

Editor Gribble fears that "emancipation of women" already has gone too far for the good of the human race, and argues that, if carried to its logical conclusion, "flapperism" may mean depopulation.

"I know that my argument will be answered by many who claim that unfavorable economic conditions are responsible for the decline of marriage," concludes the author. "But my answer is this—most other countries are richer now than they were in the middle of the last century, but men are less anxious to marry than they were then. They are far more ready to postpone marriage until middle age, if they marry at all."

A Protest

"These modern methods make me sick,
Thus spake old Biddy Dominick.
We used to please ourselves, you bet,
Folks took what fresh eggs they could get;
But now we stay up half the night
And lay our eggs by electric light,
This culling, also, I protest,
I'm getting old—I want to rest;
Yet if in laying I grow lax,
I'll be the next to get the axe."

JAPANESE LABORERS HONORING "MARTYR"

The tomb of Tomegaro Fujita, who early this year, on being refused admittance to the Imperial palace where he wished to petition the Emperor against what he considered the grievances of the people, killed himself with a bomb, is the Mecca of many pilgrims, chiefly laborers. These pilgrims have laid a considerable amount of money on the tomb, which is to be devoted to creation of a memorial to the "martyr."

Gives Babe Away

Mrs. Robert Clancy of Chicago was shopping in a big department store downtown when a young woman, carrying a baby asked her to hold it while shoes were purchased. Two hours later, Mrs. Clancy still had the infant. It was taken to an orphanage. Police said it was the first report of that nature they had received in 20 years.

Ship Sets Record

The Pacific Mail Liner President Taft set a new record for the run between New York and San Francisco recently, arriving in Frisco a few hours more than 12 days after leaving the Eastern port, the Pacific Mail line announced. The previous record was held by the P. F. Alexander, formerly the Great Northern, which made the run in 13 days.

Grass Kills Horses

Reports from several western states record the death of many horses from a mysterious "grass sickness" which was supposed to have disappeared more than 30 years ago. The exact cause of the ailment is unknown, but it is believed to be due to unusual climatic conditions which have made the grass in certain sections poisonous instead of nutritious.

LOST ON PARADISE ISLE

Fair Maids Woo Marooned Sailors

A sunny coral isle in the South Seas, where lazy palms fringe the coral atolls and the women, young and beautiful, outnumber the men more than 14 to one, where 30 cents lasts a month; this is the story told of Tagawa, an islet of the Ellice group, by Captain J. A. T. Olsen of the American schooner Henrietta, wrecked July 16.

Captain Olsen and members of his crew are in Honolulu with the British steamer Hauraki, which picked them up at Tagawa, and is taking them to San Francisco.

And the captain's tale follows:

"Tagawa is the only habitable island of the Ellice group. Its population consists of 190 persons, of whom only 12 are men.

"Our schooner was swung off her course and on to Nukualili reef by heavy seas.

Rescued by Natives.

"We struck at night and at dawn we tried for the shore. Before we hit the coral we saw native men, clad only in loin cloths, pushing an outrigger canoe into the water. With their assistance we made shore in safety. If it had not been for the natives we probably would have lost our lives in the heavy surf.

"Our coming was hailed with joy by the natives, who pass their existence in a state of isolation. The women outnumber the men 14 to one, or more, and some of them are beautiful. Their ages range from 12 to 18 years and there are only a few older.

"The chief of the tribe, a husky Samoan, turned over his grass hut palace to the mate and myself to be used as our private quarters. He also tendered me one of his daughters, a beautiful dark-haired girl, as a servant. Other pretty girls were assigned to wait on the mate and the crew.

"We certainly did not lack for entertainment. I had a great time and would not have missed the experience for any money.

"I had only 30 cents in my pocket but money was no object. Many dinners were given in our honor and native girls danced for our amusement.

Natives Are Christians.

"All inhabitants of the island are Christians and all lead upright lives.

"We had a difficult time getting away. The women wanted husbands and they pleaded with us to stay. Owing to the isolation of Tagawa, most of the men of marriageable age have left it, some having gone to sea and others are scattered throughout the Southern ocean and as far west as Australia.

'On our twentieth day on the island, Mate T. P. Benson sighted the masts of the steamer Hauraki. We put out in our boat and signalled repeatedly, finally catching the attention of those aboard her. They picked us up.

"We were not worrying, for if the Hauraki had not sighted us we would have been taken off the island by the London Missionary society boat which calls at Tagawa twice each year."

GERMAN TRADE NOT COMPETIN

Subsidies Help Industrie to Keep Their Selli Prices Down.

So much has been said to b ness men of the United States other countries about the burd of German competition that the partment of commerce has mad special investigation of the subj It has led to the conclusion t there is nothing to fear from G many in the foreign trade field.

The basis of this conclusion is high cost of production of Ger goods which compete with Ame goods. Facts assembled by American government make it c stories of extremely low cost production in Germany are erro ous and that the American wo man's job is not menaced.

What makes the German cos production appear low and w has enabled Germany to make show of competing with the Uni States, Great Britain and other f eign traders with indications of s cess is the fact that German ind try is subsidized. These subsidi it is true, enable some lines of goo to be exported at low figures, b in an economic sense Germany the loser and the cost of producti cannot be lessened by such ba keeping legerdemain. If the G man government is subsidizing i dustries in order that they may pr duce cheaply Germany is none t less paying the cost, because ta payers must furnish funds w which to pay the subsidy.

An extremely important indire subsidy to industries producin German goods has been laws limi ing prices of goods for internal co sumption and the rate of hou rents. By keeping rents down t government keeps wages down a therefore contributes to the cheap ness of production. Before the w the average German workman pa about 18 per cent of his week wages for house rent. Under s strictive laws, which have forbidd landlords to increase rents, the pr portion of weekly earnings paid f rent has decreased.

It will be seen that if workme have to pay only low rents the wag for which they can afford to wo need not be high. There has be strong pressure from landlord upon the government to permit i creases in rent, but this has be met with the statement that to i crease rents would mean a gene increase of wages and a consequ increase in the cost of producti of German goods.

Government experts who ma the investigation say the situation based on so false an economic stru ture that it must collapse soon a that the longer the subsidized i dustries operate the sharper will b the reaction.

WASHINGTON WOMEN PLAN CONVENTIO

The first women's state convention in the United States probably will b held by women Republicans i Washington after the general ele tions this Fall. Mrs. Emma Smit Devoe of Tacoma, a member of th state Republican central committe has announced.

"The women would like to have state convention and get into pol tics right," said Mrs. Devoe. "Th seem to be almost hilarious abo it."

KLAN PROPAGANDA WORRIES CANDIDAT

Louis Kugel, candidate fo assembly from the Seventh di trict, Brooklyn, got into a pe of trouble when his ambitio though somewhat ill advis friends, created a campaign com which they called the Kugel Kos solation Klub.

People who didn't know the de tails thought he was a "Ku Kl Klan Kandidate." "They will ha to kan the KKK klatter," said friend of Kugel's.

ICE CREAM OUTPUT HAS BIG INCREAS

The United States is a nation o ice cream lovers.

Production of ice cream in Ame ica, increased from 80,000,000 ga lons in 1909 to nearly 260,000,00 gallons in 1920, the agricultural de partment says.

Injunction Asked in Rum W

The United States governm has gone after the Cuban-Americ liquor trade with injunction pro ceedings. The district attorney i Pensacola, Fla., filed applicatio for a restraining order against th tug Richmond and six barges, ask ing that they be enjoined again bringing liquor to this country.

No more Rheumatism

"Suffering has gone from your face, mother!"

FATHER knew too well that rheumatism is the most common cause of heart disease. It was then too late to experiment! He gave mother S. S. S. and stopped her suffering.

S. S. S. clears the body of rheumatic impurities. Its results in thousands of rheumatic cases have been nothing short of amazing. What can be more wonderful, than to see the shackles of pain released from your struggling body? You can do it. Use S. S. S., the great destroyer of rheumatic impurities. It is sold at all drug stores.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again